THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 56. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Great Speech of Hon. J. A. Bingham

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Speech of the Hon. John A. Bingham.

At Cincinnati, on Saturday night, the Hon. John A. Bingham, Representative from the Sixteenth Ohio District, and Frederick Hassaurek, editor of the *Volksblatt*, addressed a large assembly on the political issues of the day. Judge Bingham went over the history of the Democratic party under Pierce and Buchanan and during the war, especially the course and teachings of its leaders on slavery and secession. He showed conclusively that Judge Thurman (the Democratic candidate for Governor) was in full harmony with the Vallandigham school of non-coercionists. We quote largely from the latter half of Mr. Bingham's eloquent address:—

THE UNITED STATES A NATION.

This is a proposition so clear that it never should have been questioned by any party or the people of any State. It is admitted that before the Constitution, under the Confederation, the several States of the then Union were sovereign and independent. The Articles of Confederation expressly declared "a union between the States," a confederacy of States, and by its second act declared that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence. The Constitution declares that "the people of the United States do ordain and establish this Constitution." Under the Confederation, in Congress, each State had one vote; under the Constitution, the people of each State and of the whole union have as many votes as there are Senators and Representatives in Congress. By the Confederation it was declared that no alteration of the articles of union should at any time be made without the confirmation of the Legislature of every State. Under the Constitution, amendments may be proposed by Congress and ratified either by the Conventions of the people or the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, as Congress may decide. What becomes of the boasted sovereignty and independence of the States of this Union when, by amendment, the people of three-fourths of the States, without the consent and against the protest of the people of one-fourth of the States, amend the Constitution? That, it would seem, is a sovereignty liable to material and vital limitations by another sovereignty, and even against the expressed will of all its inhabitants. Surely, Washington was right when he declared that this constitution of government "made us one people," and "that the right of the people to make and to alter their constitution of government is the basis of our political system." The war has affirmed the words of Washington. We are one people or nation, and not a confederation of "allied independent States." The triumph of the armies of the people was the triumph of the nation, and the vindication of the national Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES.

When the Rebellion was crushed and the armed battalions in rebellion had surrendered, that vast section of the Union so long the theatre of conflict was found disorganized, without a constitutional State Government, and therefore subject, for the time being, to the exclusive legislation of Congress, and to such additional constitutional limitations as the nation composed of organized States might in the meantime adopt. The Congress elected by the people of the organized States proposed for ratification two amendments of the Constitution, both of which have been ratified by the requisite number of States, and have therefore become, to all intents and purposes, part of the Constitution of the United States. The Congress, by law, has made the acceptance by the several States lately in insurrection of these two amendments a condition precedent to their reorganization and restoration to political power in the Union. During the war for the Union it was resolved by the Democratic party, in convention at Chicago, that the war was a failure, and had failed to restore the Union. After the Rebellion was crushed it was resolved by the Democratic party, in convention at Columbus, that the Union did not need restoration; that the several States lately in insurrection were all the time, and still are, States in the Union, and could not constitutionally be excluded from equal representation in the Congress of the United States. In war this Democratic party declared the Union dissolved, and opposed its restoration by arms; in peace it opposes the restoration of the Union by law. In the presence of a great, armed rebellion, resulting in the utter disorganization of the Governments of the eleven insurrectionary States, this party declares it unconstitutional to raise armies by conscription or otherwise, or to appropriate money to prosecute the war against the armies of the insurgent States; and after the Rebellion is put down, that it is unconstitutional for the nation to take new security for the safety of the republic and the protection of the people. This is the real issue between the party of the Union and the Rebellion.

PRESENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

No man can doubt this who reads either the declared principles of the opposing parties or the utterances of the representatives of each. The Democratic platform is very creditable to the very astute and confessedly able gentleman who reported it, Mr. Vallandigham! It was framed undoubtedly upon the rule that the true use of language is to disguise men's thoughts. The thoughts of that party are now what they were when they entered into the conspiracy in 1854, that there is no American people or American nationality, but, as ex-President Pierce expressed it, a confederation of "allied independent States," or as Mr. Pendleton, by a rhetorical flourish, has recently expressed it, a "republic of republics." Look through that wonderful and remarkable Democratic platform of 1867, upon which Judge Thurman stands, or attempts to stand, and you will look in vain for any denunciation of that atrocious Rebellion which for four years shook the continent, covered your heavens with darkness, and filled the habitations of the people with death; made the friends of liberty in every land tremble with fear lest this last effort of representative government, this last refuge of civil and religious liberty, should perish from the earth, and embolden the advocates of European oppression and European tyranny to shout with fiendish joy, "The republic is dead! the republic is dead!" Look again through that remarkable Democratic platform, and you find no words of gratitude to the returning or the unreturning braves, to the living and the dead defenders of the republic, who stood as a wall of fire between us and war's desolation, who hurled back the legions of avowed Rebellion, and protected from pollution your homes and your hearths; 300,000 of whom lifted their hands for the last time amid the consuming fires of battle, and gave their divine forms to the dust and darkness of the grave that their country might live; thereby teaching the world that death itself is beautiful when earned by virtue. * *

LAWFUL STATES OF THE UNION.

The issue involves, as I have stated it, the right of the organized people of the United States who remained faithful to the Union and Constitution, to take new securities for their future safety, and require their acceptance by the insurgent States as a condition of restoration. That is a cheap logic which declares that in the nature of the case the people of a State not admitted to representation by reason of its disorganization and treason, cannot ratify and accept a constitutional amendment as a condition of restoration. Who does not know that the people of the Territories, before admission to representation, have elected Senators by their Legislatures and elected Representatives to Congress by ballot before Congress had declared them entitled to representation, and before they were, in fact, admitted as States of the Union? The subsequent admission by Congress of such State by relation gave legal effect to their acts. Who does not know that the Constitution of the United States, in 1789, when the Congress first met under it and legislated for the nation there represented, had not been ratified by Rhode Island or North Carolina, and that the same was ratified by each of those States, when in fact they were not in the Union nor represented in Congress, and that, after their admission in 1790, by a special law, the Judiciary act passed in 1789 was extended over them? In demanding this condition to representation in the Union the nation in 1867 does precisely, and with more justification, what the nation did in 1789—declares that only the States faithful to the Union and the Constitution should be represented in Congress, and exercise the powers of States in the Union. It must not be forgotten that, as we have seen, this act of the people in 1789 was forbidden by the Articles of Confederation, which declared that they should not be altered without the assent of the Legislature of every State. They were not only altered, but utterly swept away by the eleven States which ratified the Constitution, and organized the Government under it. When the right to do this great act, essential to the safety of the people, was challenged, the answer was given by the father of the Constitution, "This is the people's right, derived from the transcendant law of nature and of nature's God." Happily there is no such limitation in the Constitution, and by every intendment every State which secedes and revolts ceases to be a Constitutional State of the Union or a part of the organized nation, and, therefore, whatever States maintain their legal State Government, and abide by the Constitution of the United States, hold the political power of the nation, and may rightfully and constitutionally assert all the powers of the nation in peace and war.

In support of this position I ask your attention to the words of Burke:—

"When men, therefore, break up the original compact or agreement which gives its corporate form and capacity to a State, they are no longer a people; they have no longer a corporate existence; they have no longer a legal coactive force to bind within, nor a claim to be recognized abroad. They are a number of vague, loose individuals, and nothing more. With them all is to begin again. Alas! they little know how many a weary step is to be taken before they can form themselves into a mass which has a true political personality."—Burke's Works, vol. iii. p. 82.

I will not argue it further. The question is closed—it was settled when the broken battalions of Lee surrendered to Grant, and those of Johnson to Sherman. * * *

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF WHITE MEN.

Judge Thurman utterly misstates the fact when he says that the proposition is to make "non-voters out of a majority of the white men South." Let him remember that his party in Congress voted for disfranchising white men to the extent that they are disfranchised by the Reconstruction act. And let him remember that not more than thirty thousand Rebels out of two and a quarter million voters are prevented from voting, and this only in the preliminary organization of the State. When the State is organized the restriction is terminated. The people of the South had the opportunity to organize without any suffrage disfranchisement by Congress, upon the adoption of the amendment, as did Tennessee. They refused. Now they can organize with only a temporary disfranchisement. If they still refuse, let the incorrigible traitors be disfranchised forever!

REGENERATION OF THE SOUTH.

The people of the nation will not consent that the vast territory of the ten disorganized States, disorganized by a gigantic treason, shall remain subject to the control of a mob. Those ten States, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, embrace an area of 500,000 square miles; are equal in resources to the vast territories of France, Prussia, and Austria; capable of furnishing homes to 100,000,000 freemen; and, if under just and stable local government, would yield to the national treasury, annually, $100,000,000. Without local government, the sense of security is wanting in those States; and, as a result, enterprise and capital shun them. This must not be. The local governments must be established and maintained. It is the present great want of the nation; and it is the nation's will that it shall be done, and done speedily. If the present population refuse, another will take its place, and do what the present population ought to do for themselves, and for those who are to come after them. Let no man for a moment suppose that I, or the party with which I have the honor to act, desire to impair or change that admirable structure of general and local, national and State government, which was framed by those great fathers of the Republic. There is nothing in the amendment proposed, or in the measures advocated by the Union Republican party, which tends to take from any State of the Union any power which by right belongs to it. We stand upon the imperishable words of the Declaration that these States may do, subject to the Constitution of the United States, whatever free States may of right do; that their governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that to protect the rights of all within their jurisdiction they were instituted; and that when they become subversive of this end of their creation, they should be altered in the mode prescribed for their amendment.

THE POWERS OF STATES.

I accept in all its force the words of that profoundest of all the European thinkers who has come hither to study our institutions, and as expressive of the philosophy of our dual system of government:—"Centralized power, decentralized administration." While I would maintain intact the powers of the national and State Governments—the one for general defense and protection, the other for local administration and personal security—I would not forget nor have others forget that both are for the maintenance of nationality, the establishment of justice, the promotion of the general welfare, and the security or liberty to all, and intended to present to the world an example of representative government, which like the Divine government of the God of nations, is no respecter of persons—so just that no one, however humble, who obeys its laws is beneath its protecting care, and so strong that none, however powerful, who defy its authority are above its avenging or restraining power.

THEORY OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

The day is coming, I trust, when this diverse theory of our institutions will be enforced in actual administration. When that day comes the world cannot fail to know that government, at least, is made by man and for man, and not man for the government. How fit and true the words of that profound man (Collard), whose thoughts indelibly impressed themselves wherever they fell—"Surely the citizen is superior to the State. States perish upon the earth. Here they fulfil their destiny; but after the citizen has discharged every duty which he owes to the State, there abides with him the nobler part of his being, his immortal faculties, by which he ascends to God and the realities of a better life." Fully acknowledging the rights and dignity of the citizen, the people demand that the insurgent States be reorganized on the basis of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Let Ohio set the noble example, and thus contribute to the last grand act by which the people will crown the republic with the greatness of justice.

The Duty of the Country—The President's Power Must Be Broken.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We trust the friends of the country will not be lulled into false hopes in reference to the President. A careful study of his character and of the principles governing his Administration makes us feel that as a ruler he is not to be trusted, and that he must be watched with suspicion and anxiety. We do not say a word in derogation of the dignity of the Presidential office. That office is so exalted, and its powers so vast and far-reaching, that we owe it to our children that it should not be wantonly degraded. The President has degraded it. He has made his Administration a shameful page in our history. The country must not permit the page to close without a proper recompense. Our rulers may dishonor their office. We must not dishonor ourselves.

Andrew Johnson stands forth among public men as the gigantic demagogue of America. This is saying a good deal when we consider the manner of men the nation has at times produced. Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Van Buren, Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan are enough for one century. They had redeeming qualities—Mr. Johnson has shown none. His devotion to the Homestead law, as Senator, was noticeable. Men did not fail to see, however, that while this devotion was forced upon him by his class, he sustained in John C. Breckinridge a party that aimed to reduce his class below the level of the negro slave. While he professed to give labor a home, he voted to have it sold on the auction-block. When the war came, he gave the Union cause a mild and incoherent support. In this, also, he followed his class, and we presume he was not slow to follow it by reason of the indignities he received from the men who created the Southern Confederacy. He was made Military Governor of Tennessee, and was a roaring radical. He ruled his State with more sternness than any of our military commanders. He raved about the Union and the negro, proclaiming himself the Moses of the colored race, its friend, leader, and champion. The people made him Vice-President. Peace came; and in the first sunny, healing hours of peace this demagogue roared for war. The sword had done its work; he shrieked for the scaffold. He wanted a new Jeffries in the South, and Bloody Assizes in every State. The spirit of vengeance had no more insatiate disciple. If his advice had been taken, our victories would have been as inhuman as those of Escobedo and Diaz. God's inscrutable Providence made him President, and the demagogue who urged Mr. Lincoln to play the part which has been so eminently illustrated by Juarez, himself sought to repeat the treasons of Charles the Second and the obstinate cruelties of James. Power transformed him from the demagogue of radicalism to the demagogue of slavery. His purblind, narrow vision saw only in the South so many electoral votes that might be "conciliated," and in the North a Democratic party that might renew the alliance that gave us Nebraska, Lecompton, and the Rebellion. We had no more of the Moses leading a down-trodden race to the Promised Land, no more cries for vengeance, no more clamorous appealing for blood. The demagogue saw political conventions in the future, with Rebel delegations holding the balance of power. Unable to answer the high commands of justice, he thought that the nation had a similar inability. Imbued with a prejudice which had come to him with his birth and condition, he sought to make it a principle. He had used the negro for his ambition, he bowed to the Rebel that he might retain power. Never in earnest himself about emancipation, he could not feel that the country was terribly in earnest. A demagogue in his soul, he saw only in his fellow-citizens a nation of wire-pulling and wire-pulled demagogues.

Men may be false, but nations never. The people saw what their Chief Magistrate could not see. Every American gentleman who had blushed over the exhibition he made as Vice-President, taking an oath he was scarcely sober enough to understand. This, with still later exhibitions of the kind, was generally forgiven. But forgiveness does not always produce repentance, and the man who reeled into the Presidency speedily illustrated the sentiment that strong drink is a devil. A demagogue, sober or drunk, is a demagogue still; and the President was not slow to show that the spirit had not left him. This humiliation was dreadful; but what was the inaugural address to twenty acts that followed; to his February speech, and his swinging around the circle? These were personal deeds seen of all men, and subject to the rules that govern the personal habits of gentlemen. But we had a President to whom no moral test could apply. Here was a man conspicuously illustrating those very faults which every good father warns his children against. Here was a Chief Magistrate—the first citizen of the republic—for whom all Christians taught their children to implore God's special blessing; commander of our armies and navies, and wielding an authority as great as that of the Cæsars. Yet we blushed for him, and mourned for our country, as men in ancient days blushed for Commodus and mourned for Rome.

The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Sweet waters never come from a bitter spring. If the woof is straw, we cannot weave the web into silk. We may sow the field with tares, and cultivate them according to the most constitutional methods, but they will never grow into wheat. The plain fact, known to all men, sorrowfully felt and mourned over even to tears, is this, that a most unworthy citizen sits in the chair of Washington—that the best interests of the country have no more malignant enemy than the President, and that, unless the people save the country in spite of their rulers, then, indeed, there is no salvation. Pitiful—pitiful, and yet sadly true. We are to-day surrendered over to an Administration which began with bar-room capering, and which seeks to rule the country very much as the Pewter Mug politicians of Tammany Hall rule New York. Congress believed that yea meant yea, and adjourned under the influence of pledges which always govern the conduct of gentlemen. Scarcely sixty days have passed, and every pledge has been broken. We leaned on Grant, and Grant is neutralized, overruled, eliminated—reduced to a cypher. He can protest and plead, but his protests are scorned, and his entreaties sigh around the President's ears like the winds that come up from the Potomac. Grant is too ingenious, too frank, too honest, too sincere and simple-minded to deal with the gigantic demagogue that rules him. He pleads for Stanton—Stanton is driven from the Cabinet. He begs for his trusted Sheridan—the finest soldier of his time is sent out to haggle with Indian chiefs and thieves of the Indian Bureau. He demands the right to execute the law Congress specially confided to him. He is practically told that the President will execute the law himself, that he had better write no political essays, and that he may devote his great genius to Quartermasters and Commissaries, and mustering idle Brigadiers out of the service. Congress is away, Grant is powerless, a Tammany brother reigns in New Orleans, and the President merely pauses to feel his ground before he takes another step, and, still overriding the expressed law of Congress, call into power the elements of the Southern Confederacy. Where will he stop? He proclaims himself on the war-path. He tells his followers that he has put his foot down. He means to "overthrow military despotism and re-establish the Constitution." We do not mistake these menaces, for this man is capable of anything to hold power. His fate is fixed. His political fall is as certain as any event governed by the laws of national policy. He has betrayed his party, broken his pledges, dishonored himself, disgraced the country. Feeling this, his policy is desperation, and there is nothing he may not dare.

Let us show him that he dare not; that while he has neither the respect of the people nor the confidence of any party, there is a power above him, heretofore patient and magnanimous, but which will not allow patience and magnanimity to become cowardice. This hour requires plain speaking, and we have sought to speak plainly of Andrew Johnson. In the like spirit we implore our friends to organize, to enter into this new political campaign with the spirit that moved our fathers when they drew sword against England, and which sent a million of our brothers into the heart of the proud and haughty Rebellion. Let the Republican party organize in every county North and South. Sink all minor issues in the one great duty of driving from power this dishonored Administration. That is the duty of every patriot. We have spent too much money, we have shed too much blood in the cause of freedom, to suffer it to be betrayed through supineness and timidity. We have many things to do—President-making—finances—reconstruction—tariffs—foreign relations. First we must destroy the power of this Administration, and thus save the country. After that, peace.

OBITUARY.

James A. McDougall.

James A. McDougall, late a United States Senator from the State of California, died in Albany yesterday. Mr. McDougall was a native of New York. He was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, November 19, 1817; was educated at the Albany Grammar School; studied law, and commenced the practice of his profession in Pike county, Illinois, to which place he removed in 1837. He was elected Attorney-General of that State in 1842, and was re-elected in 1844. He had some skill as a civil engineer, and assisted in the survey of the first railroad built in this country, the Albany and Schenectady Road, while he was still very young. In pursuance of these tastes, he originated, in 1849, an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, the Gila, and the Colorado, which he accompanied, and, as the gold fields of California had just been discovered, and emigration was tending that way, he was induced to make San Francisco his home, where he resumed the practice of his profession. The only office he held in California, besides United States Senator, was the same he had filled in Illinois—Attorney-General—to which position he was elected in 1853, declining a nomination in 1855. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate. His term expired on the 4th of March, and he was succeeded by Cornelius Cole. In the Senate he served on the Committees on Finance and Naval Affairs, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. In the early part of the Rebellion he took strong grounds in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and was for a time identified with the War Democrats, of whom the late Senator Douglas was the chief, but he never severed his connection with the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated General McClellan for President in 1864, supporting that hero along with his colleagues from California.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of yesterday says:—

In this city, to-day, at No. 11 Park street, died James A. McDougall, formerly Senator of the United States from the State of California, and in his time one of the most brilliant and honored of the galaxy of American politicians whose talents gave bright promise of future eminence and usefulness. A few days since one of our most respected physicians, while visiting a patient in the vicinity, was called to enter the dwelling in question and see a sick man. He did so, and found a poor, broken wreck of humanity, tottering upon the verge of the grave, in the last stages of a dreadful disease. Despite the ruin, physical and mental, which this unfortunate presented, there were, at occasional moments, glimmerings of intelligence which showed that the wretched being had been something more than an ordinary man. When the physician left, he was informed that he had seen what was left of Senator McDougall. To-day the mournful drama is ended, and the curtain has dropped. Senator McDougall was born in this city, and educated as a lawyer. At an early period in the history of California, he emigrated thither, and soon attained a high position by virtue of his remarkable talents and great energy. He was a member of the Legislature, and took a prominent part in the organization of the State. Afterwards he served in the Federal House of Representatives, with great acceptance to his party and his constituency. In 1860 he was elected to the United States Senate. In that body he took a foremost rank. The same fervid eloquence which had made him a lion of the masses in California, rendered him powerful in the deliberative body; and some of his speeches will be long remembered as masterpieces of oratory. But a passion for strong drink proved his bane and the cause of his ruin. Long before the close of his term, he became an object of shame to those with whom he was associated, and his supersession would have been a matter of course, even were his party in the ascendant in the California Legislature. Since his retirement, his only public appearance was at a Democratic meeting in New York, where he was shockingly incapacitated. His subsequent steps have been rapid and certain towards the fatal end. The story is one too sad to dwell upon. Let us remember the unfortunate only with pity for his sad fate. Himself the worst sufferer by the vice which destroyed him, his mournful death furnishes a sad warning to others against the follies by which he was destroyed.

Convention of Spiritualists.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The routine business of the Convention of Spiritualists, which met here to-day in Brainard Hall, was disposed of in the afternoon. All the delegates have not yet arrived. John Pierpont's memory was the chief topic of discussion, and a unanimous sentiment of reverence was expressed for the character of that illustrious spiritualist. The Bloomers have taken no part as yet in the proceedings, and the advocates of free-loveism have failed so far to broach their peculiar doctrines. A Jersey captain declared himself a delegate from the other world, and brought a chart along, but his speech being curtailed he had no chance to exhibit the article. Several of the mediums spoke this evening on spiritual life to a large and attentive audience. Neither Judge Edmunds nor Andrew Jackson Davis has turned up. Mr. Isaac Rehor, of Philadelphia, is permanent President of the Convention.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, and with no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate necessities, prices are drooping. Small sales of superfine at $7@7·50 per barrel; old stock extra at $8@8·50; fresh ground new wheat do. at $9@9·50; do. do. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@12; and fancy at $12·50@14. Rye Flour is weak and cannot be quoted over $8·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat are moderate, but there is scarcely any demand except for small lots for the supply of the local millers, and prices are quotably lower. Small sales of fair and choice red at $2·30@2·37, and some very poor at $1·80. White may be quoted at $1·55@1·70. In Rye there is more doing, and 3000 bushels sold at $1·50@1·55. Corn is less active. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·27@1·28 for yellow and $1·24@1·27 for Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of 3000 bushels at 50c. to 60 cts. for common and prime.

In Groceries and Provisions but little doing, and no change in prices.

There is not much Quercitron Bark offering, and No. 1 is firm at $45 ⅌ ton.

Whisky—Prices are nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 70⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 83⅜; New York Central, 105⅝; Illinois Central, 130⅝; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia Sixes, 56; Missouri Sixes, 103½; Hudson River, 126⅜; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 111; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 107⅝; sterling exchange, 109½; Money, 4@6 per cent. Gold, 141⅝.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Death of the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

WIFE MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Death of George C. Whiting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—George C. Whiting died here last night, after a short illness, aged about fifty years. He had been connected with the Department of the Interior ever since its organization, and was in its employ at the time of his decease as chief clerk. He had often acted as Secretary of the Interior *ad interim*, and was formerly Commissioner of Pensions. He was a prominent Mason, and at the time of his death occupied the position of Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

From Cape Island To-day.

CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 4.—A colored excursion, two hundred strong, with a band of music on board, arrived here to-day at noon.

The thermometer stands at 80. Bathing remarkably fine. About fifteen hundred persons remain on the island, mostly cottagers.

Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Crispin Decardine, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife by a stab this morning, in East Eleventh street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—In the case of The United States vs. One Steam Engine and Boiler, etc. John C. Phillips, c'almant, before reported, verdict for claimant. Cuyler and McAndles for claimant.

John S. Steeple, who some time since pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing letters from the Post Office, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The United States vs. Onestill and fixtures, Patrick Gives, claimant. Verdict by consent for United States for everything except one barrel of whisky.

The United States vs. William Brown and Bernard Stofel. In this case the defendants were charged with passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes of the denomination of twenty-five cents. The evidence on the part of the United States was that on July 29 the defendant, Stofel, passed counterfeit twenty-five cent notes upon one Frederika Burkhart, who kept a lager-beer saloon. These notes were marked by Mrs. Burkhart, were produced in Court, and were proven counterfeit.

This was only as to Brown. Stofel not having anything to do with it. But the defendants boarded together at No. 125 Callowhill street, and money like that passed by Stofel, was found upon Brown, and he attempted to pass it upon his landlord, stating that he had received it from a man who had gone to Germany. When he was arrested, though, he said he found it. But these defendants were jointly indicted for committing the same offense.

But even admitting that Stofel, who had by the United States witnesses proven an excellent character, had committed a wrong, there was not a word of evidence to prove unity between the defendants in any one action. "Therefore case could not be prosecuted with the defendants joined, when the evidence brought out this state of facts; and under the Instructions of the Court the jury acquitted Stofel, and the case proceeded as to Brown alone. On trial. Rich for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Prison cases were taken up to-day.

Murphy Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants, valued at $8, belonging to Eva Bentire. The prisoner one day went into Mrs. Bentire's clothing house in Second street, and asked to look at a coat.

A very old lady waited on him, and when she turned to get a coat for him he took a pair of pants under his arm, and ran away. Again, the same day, he was seen to pass the store, with the pants on, and when he was asked to give them up he refused to do so. Mrs. Bentire then called a policeman and had him arrested.

John Dougherty was charged with keeping a disorderly house. Mr. Long, a Bedfordstreet missionary, testified that he was superintendent of the Missionary School for Children in Bedford street, and as such had the care of about two hundred children; in July a woman came to him, and asked if there could not be some means by which her two little daughters could be kept from witnessing the most outrageous conduct that was daily and nightly to be seen in the defendant's cellar, No. 626 Bedford street.

He visited the defendant's place and saw what the woman had complained of, the very vilest of sins there committed openly and publicly, and when he remonstrated with him the reply was, "My place is no worse than the others around here, but if you'll say nothing about what he had seen, I will not allow such a thing to be repeated." He then went away, hoping the nuisance would be abated.

But he soon heard more complaints of the same place, and upon calling there saw exactly the same sight that so shocked him upon his first visit. Then, to protect the little children under his charge, he had the man arrested. Verdict—Guilty of assault and battery.

Thomas Ward, dressed out in the navy uniform, was charged with the larceny of $1 in silver pieces, belonging to Adam Fleut. The evidence was that the defendant entered Fleut's saloon one night when nobody was in, and robbed the money-drawer. Just as he had put the money into his pocket, Mrs. Fleut entered, and he rushed against her, knocking her down, jumped out of the window, and made off. Verdict guilty.

William Barnicle was charged with the larceny of money and clothing, together amounting to $200·50, belonging to August Follnski. The prosecutor testified that about two weeks ago the defendant ran away with his wife, and at that time he missed his goods and money.

Afterwards the defendant when arrested told him where his goods were. But there was no evidence to prove that the prosecutor's wife did not take the articles or to prove that the defendant did. Verdict, not guilty.

James Smith, colored, was charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill Emeline Ridgway, colored. The prosecutrix testified that on last Sunday two weeks ago she had a difficulty with the defendant's wife, during which the defendant rushed upon her, inflicted several wounds upon her face with a knife, and one with a hammer. Verdict, guilty.

Mary Taylor, alias Philips, was charged with the larceny of a pocket-book and $15, belonging to Nancy Haggerty. Mrs. Haggerty testified that in the afternoon of Monday, August 26th, as she was walking along Eighth street, between Arch and Market, this defendant brushed against her, put her hand into her, (the witness') pocket and took her pocket-book. She had the defendant arrested immediately, and she was asked by her to say nothing about it, because she would settle it. She afterwards gave the witness $16 On trial.

—Lord Brougham will be ninety years old on the 19th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 5 per cent. on Government collaterals. First-class mercantile paper ranges at from 6@8 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 10-40s sold at 99½, a slight advance; 111¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107½ for June and August 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; and 108⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares were inactive. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 125½, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; 65 was bid for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 56¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 36½ for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. 140 was bid for First National; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 108 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28; and Susquehanna Canal at 15½@15¾, no change. 46½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141⅜; 11 A. M., 142; 12 M., 141⅝; 1 P. M., 142, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call continues in full supply at the recent low rate. Some loans are still made at 3, but 4@5 are the more common rates. The legal tender in bank next week promises to show a further small gain, but they are being steadily depleted of their legal tenders, as will be seen by an examination of their reports.

"During the month of August the Secretary of the Treasury spent his entire receipts, and reduced his balance thirty millions of dollars—an operation calculated to fill the coffers of the banks; but such has not been the case. While the sub-Treasury has been lightened, and the balance reduced to the smallest limit consistent with its comfortable administration, the banks of New York have reduced their legal tenders $7,166,191, the amounts standing as follows:—

LEGAL TENDERS IN NEW YORK CITY BANKS.		
August 1.	August 31.	Decrease.
$75,098,762.	$67,932,571.	$7,166,191.

—A Washington despatch says:—

"The public debt statement for September 1 will be ready on Thursday. It will show very material change in several features of the debt, as the large cash balances in the Treasury have been freely used in paying currency interest and in redeeming compound interest notes. The statement will show the amount of the August issue of the latter which is still outstanding. The Treasury has disbursed during August the large sum of $25,000,000 for the public service, mostly on account of the War and Interior Departments.

"The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $1,500,839·26. For the month of August they reached $17,848,951·29, against $38,043,340·81 for the month of August last year. The total receipts for the fiscal year commencing July 1 to date, are $41,000,000, against $65,000,000 for the same time last year—a decrease of $21,000,000 for two months, caused by the fact that the income tax this year fell due in May and June, while last year it was collected chiefly in August and September. The statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30 1867, show that the aggregate receipts from whisky and tobacco combined largely exceed the receipts from the same sources for the previous fiscal year."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, New	101¼		100 sh Phil & E	s60.	28½
$2500 do. New	101¼		do	s10.	28¾
$2000 do. New	101¼		100 sh Sch Nv PL	b60.	28
$1300 do. New	101¾		100 do	b60.	28
$500 U S 10-40s, cp	99⅜		100 sh Susq Cnl		15¼
$100 C & Am 6s, '83	88½		100 do	s60wn.	15½
$1000 do. '89	95⅞		9 sh C & Am R		126½
$1000 W & Frank 7s	79¼		2 sh Penna R		53⅞

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do. new, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 141½@141¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do., July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 141¼@141⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅛@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅛@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅛@115⅛; Gold, 141½@141¾. Silver, 134@136.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Beethoven, Karsted, Bahia, L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Philena, Davis, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Hubia, Pourstrom, London, Workman & Co.

Brig Geo. Burnham, McLelland, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Flight, Crowell, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr I. C. Hertz, Grey, Salem, Lennex & Burgess.

Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Hingham, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Salem, do.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Baltimore, Penn Gas Coal Co. do.

Schr Governor, Freethy, New London, R. H. Powell.

Schr R. Davidson, Jeffers, Portsmouth, Dovey, Belkley & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, Norfolk, Tyler & Co.

Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, Boston, do.

Schr H. A. Wicks, Hickman, Boston, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, Blakiston, Grae

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President on the War Path.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President who evades the law tramples upon it. For his refusal to execute the law in its plain intent there can be no excuse; even ignorance cannot be pleaded in his case, for ignorance is incapacity, and that is an impeachable offense. Mr. Johnson may therefore take his choice of explanations, with the certainty that he can make none that the country will accept. When we find in the long course of his official action, year after year, nothing but direct opposition to the laws, the conclusion is inevitable that he is criminal or incapable, and in very respect for the Presidency, the people will not permit it to be filled by a law-breaker or an imbecile. We may think it wiser to wait and endure as we have endured; but, wise or imprudent, no man can doubt the great fact that the indignant spirit of the nation will not long tolerate the monstrous anomaly of a President whose sole business is to defeat their will. The issue between the President and the people is upon the *immediate* execution of the laws, and cannot be postponed until 1869. We want peace *now*, not two years hence; and if the nation cannot obtain it through the President, it is unmistakably resolved to get it over him.

Unfortunately for the majority of the people, who would much prefer to find him obedient, the President prefers to resist. He seems resolved to force them to measures which they are still desirous to avoid. His new organ, the Boston *Post*, tells us that "he has determined to be master of the situation; that he has exhausted every effort at harmony and conciliation, and is resolved to resist to the utmost. Mr. Johnson declared to a party of friends to-day that, having exhausted every effort at conciliation, he should now unflinchingly enforce every constitutional power to save the country from impending ruin; that the simple issue was constitutional government or military despotism, and he had fully resolved upon the course he should adopt to fulfil the plain requirements of his office." And it actually assures us that "the President has taken the war path in earnest." Is it any wonder that these semi-official declarations of papers which are known to have the confidence of the President, and which enjoy a monopoly of his news, should have aroused the people to a sense of new danger? Without them the removals of Stanton, and Sheridan, and Sickles would be enough to prove that Mr. Johnson is not yet ready to abandon his hopes of defeating the will of the people. Politically, we may be likened to a people stricken by a pestilence or by some other great and general calamity, of which the limits are undefined, and the end whereof no man knoweth truly. We know to what sore and bloody straits a bad Government, long continued and too tardily circumvented, brought us; and now, when we have a President with all the political vices of Mr. Buchanan, we have too much reason to fear that 1867 will be at least as bad as 1861. That vague, ill-begotten, and hybrid monster baptized "My policy," to which no man, not even its begetter, can attach a fixed form and purpose, is the natural parent of a progeny of minor doubts, of ugly and swift-running rumors, of threatening portents, and of continually shifting panics. This is the mischief which one man in other lands and in other times has been able to do, but from which this republic during nearly the century of its existence has been exempted; for Mr. Johnson is our first thoroughly bad President. In those "States lately in rebellion," in which lusty hopes of a bloody *coup d'état* are beginning to develope themselves—in Maryland, which, if not a Rebel State, at least swarms with Rebel spirits—we are told that the enemies of peace and order have taken heart of grace. They anticipate nothing less than the declaration of martial law throughout the United States. Congress is to be prevented from assembling next November by force of arms. The President, in short, is to assume supreme authority. These hopes and rumors may be partly unfounded; but the bitter question is, how they came to be entertained and promulgated at all? The Governor of a State might give an impression that he intended to pardon all the thieves; but could he do so without some act or speech unworthy of the dignity or the equity of his office? When the President has arrayed himself with the full impressiveness and power of his place against the loyal masses, we do not blame the unregenerate, political sinners of the South for supposing, vaguely enough, perhaps, that he has gone over to their side. They would be less or more than men if they were not instantly encouraged and incited to fresh acts of persistent disobedience. The grief of genuine and unsullied loyalty must be the joy of treason.

In this emergency, we wish to hear nothing of the purity of the President's intentions. We must judge public men by their acts, and the quality of their acts is to be determined by results. The irresponsible and ill-tempered exercise of power is a phase of politics to which in this country we have never been accustomed, and God forbid that we should ever become so! The quarrel of the President is with the people, through their representatives, and in this struggle it is to be determined whether Presidents shall be our servants or whether we shall be theirs. Let the reader turn to the Constitution, and then study the simple and well-defined duties of the Executive. Let him then consider the extraordinary assumptions of Presidential authority which have convulsed the country, and ask himself, whatever may be the motives of Mr. Johnson, if official eccentricities (to use the mildest of words) may not sometimes rise to the bad dignity of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The President's Forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our despatches from Washington inform us that the President contemplates issuing a proclamation of amnesty to the South. It appears, in fact, that a draft of such a proclamation has been submitted to the Cabinet. At the same time both the President and Cabinet are reticent as to the precise terms of this document and the discussion upon it. Mr. Johnson seems to have the impression that this would be a good stroke of policy. Has he the firmness to carry it out? Are any of his Cabinet timid about the consequences? Do they advise him to pursue a different course? Hesitation and secrecy appear to indicate a want of nerve somewhere. We want, and the public wants, light upon this important matter.

Whatever opposition or hesitation there may be on the part of his advisers, if such there be, we advise the President to issue the amnesty proclamation forthwith. It is the trump card in his hand. The game has been going against him for some time past, but if he plays this card boldly and skilfully he may turn it in his favor. At all events, reason, sound policy, humanity, and the good of the country call upon him to do so, whatever may be the consequences for the time to himself personally. We venture to say that nine-tenths of the people of the loyal States—all, in fact, but a few rabid radicals—would approve of a broad and liberal declaration of amnesty, embracing all Rebels, except an insignificant number who have been guilty of other crimes in addition to that of rebellion. He has nothing to fear except the hostility of Congress, and we think he need not fear that. A few ultra radicals might bluster about impeachment, but the dominant party is already divided on the question, and it would not dare to defy public sentiment. Several of the leaders of that party have been urging all along universal amnesty. The principal organ of the radicals in this city was, until lately, incessantly demanding it. Greeley had amnesty on the brain, and went so far as to go bail for Jeff. Davis, the greatest and worst Rebel of all. He has turned round, it is true, since he sees this would be a master stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Johnson. He is for universal amnesty, if the radical party would proclaim it, but not if the President or any other party should give it, because he sees it would be a popular act.

Had the lamented Lincoln lived, he would have proclaimed an amnesty long ago. No one who knew his views and feelings can doubt this. The unfortunate conflict between Congress and Mr. Johnson has delayed this wise measure. Instead of the Rebellion being closed up, and the harmony of the country restored, political and personal antagonism between the members of different branches of the Government has drawn us into danger and revolution. We are threatened with a negro government. For the sake of political ascendancy, and not out of regard for the emancipated slaves, the negro is to be made the balance of power. The whites of the South are disfranchised, and everywhere throughout that important and most valuable section of the republic the negro is in the ascendant. The consequences of such a state of things are frightful to contemplate. We are to have negro members of Congress, and, as some radicals say, a negro Vice-President. Yes, it is possible that within a few years we may have a negro in the seat once filled by Washington. Looking at the rate the political revolution has been going on the last two years, we should not be surprised to see a negro elected Vice-President, and, in the event of the President dying, he would become President. What a spectacle for the people of this great country to contemplate! This mighty republic to become Africanized! Whether the negro should reach that eminence or not at present, he will still hold the balance of power, and, as a consequence, virtually govern the country. Who can look at this mass of ignorance—at the millions of poor creatures who hardly know their right hand from their left—being placed in a position to govern this proud republic, without shuddering at the consequences? Yet this is what we are fast approaching under the reconstruction policy of Congress and the military dictatorships at the South.

At such a crisis it is the duty of the President to do all he can, constitutionally and legally, to neutralize this growing negro power. Let him give as much prower as he can to the white people of the South to hold in check the mass of negro ignorance which threatens to involve the country in disgrace and trouble. He has been deprived of some of his power, but he can still bring up a numerous body of intelligent white citizens, as a balance against negro ignorance, by an amnesty proclamation, and by a liberal administration of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Amnesty should have been declared long ago. There has been nothing in the conduct of the Southerners to prevent it. On the whole, they have been peaceable and submissive. But it may not be too late now. There are, however, higher reasons for an amnesty proclamation than those relating to the people of the South. Those we have noticed. The North, the whole country, patriotism and the future of this grand republic, demand that we shall not be placed under a negro government. Let not the President hesitate, but issue the amnesty proclamation at once. It will be an important flank movement upon the crazy and destructive radicals, and the people will sustain him in the act.

General Grant's Position.

From the N. Y. Times.

Some of our Steuben county friends, after putting their heads together, have arrived at the conclusion that there is "something queer" in General Grant's position and in the views of the *Times* in regard to it. Their opinion, and the reasons for it, could not be more pithily stated than in the terms of their request for explanation. Thus it reads:—

"In the first place, you profess to like Stanton's course, and in that you differ with the President and agree with us. Then you like General Grant's course, and say that Grant sustains Stanton; but yet there appears to be such a difference between Grant and Stanton that the President supersedes Stanton with Grant. You, in the next place, seem to think that Sheridan's course was right, and the removal of Wells was all right, as we do, and you say Grant sanctioned it, etc. Now, we are anxious to know how it comes that Stanton's and Sheridan's course are so near identical, and so different from the President's policy, and yet Stanton is removed and Sheridan also, and Grant is appointed to take Stanton's place. We belong to the Republican party, and would like to understand its workings as well as we can. We voted for Johnson for Vice-President, and regret that he was ever run. Now, we don't propose to vote for any more Southern Democrats for any office, or for General Grant, unless we find he is all right, which we can never believe until he comes out and shows his hand. As long as he holds an appointment under Johnson, at the expense of Stanton, and sanctions Sheridan's course, there must be a nigger in the fence somewhere. Will you please explain it, so that we will be the better able to appreciate Grant as a statesman? We do appreciate him as a soldier, but we think we have straight Republicans that would make as good material as he for President. If we are wrong, please set us right."

The fact that Grant temporarily fills Stanton's office does not imply that Grant was directly or indirectly concerned in Stanton's suspension, which is the hypothesis suggested by our correspondents' query. On the contrary, it is known that the General maintained and still maintains the best understanding with the suspended Secretary, and that he resisted the suspension with so much point and emphasis that the President withholds the protest from the public. What Mr. Johnson's expectations in reference to the General may have been when tendering him the *ad interim* appointment, we are not at liberty to conjecture. It is enough to know that Grant opposed the suspension of Stanton, that he shares Stanton's views on the subject of reconstruction, and that, though less demonstrative than Stanton, he is equally decided in his disapproval of the President's course.

Nor is the case altered by the other fact of Sheridan's removal. Grant did what he could to prevent it. He remonstrated against it on the ground of principle as well as expediency. He identified himself with Sheridan's course, endorsed his proceedings, affirmed the supremacy of the popular will as against Mr. Johnson's caprice, and when finally overruled instructed Thomas to uphold the policy and to abstain from all interference with the acts of his predecessor. What more could Grant have done to indicate his hostility to the purposes of the President, to prove his fidelity as a friend of Sheridan, or to establish sympathy with the aims and principles of Congress?

Undoubtedly Grant's acceptance of a civil office under Mr. Johnson, even temporarily, exposes him to some misapprehension. He has now done and said sufficient, however, to show the injustice of the imputations that have been cast upon him. True, he might have refused to serve the President civilly on any terms; or he might have resigned when he found the President resolved to assert the power he accidentally wields. But how would either of these steps have benefited the country? Is it not probable that the only effect of either would have been to make matters worse instead of better? Stanton's suspension and Sheridan's removal were consummated in spite of Grant's protestations; but must it not be confessed that his firmness and principle have impeded, though they have failed to prevent, Mr. Johnson's action? At every stage he has done all that the law enables him to do. His latest order, prohibiting the reappointment of any officer who has been heretofore removed by the District Commanders, is but one of many illustrations of the promptitude with which he seizes each succeeding opportunity of restraining the mischief which Mr. Johnson contemplates. The Sickles affair might be appealed to as another instance of the same character. There, too, the President is acting as unequivocally in disregard of Grant's views as in defiance of the wishes and interests of the country.

The position of Grant is peculiar and most difficult. The course expected of him by those who hold the opinion of our Steuben county correspondents transcends the authority vested in him by the law. Mr. Johnson chooses to disregard the law; he gives no heed to its proclaimed intent, but insists upon his right to circumvent it by any means, however foul. Were Grant as unscrupulous as the President, as reckless or ill-advised, he might call the army to his aid and proclaim himself dictator. But as a soldier, he confines himself within the strict sphere of a soldier's duty. He respects the letter of the law. He exerts only the authority which Congress really conferred upon him—not what Congress intended to confer, but did not. Even subject to this limitation, there is a constant liability to a rupture with the President. Sooner or later, as we have more than once said, a conflict between them would seem to be inevitable; Johnson must submit to Grant's curbing, as in the order published on Monday, or Grant must allow Johnson to invade the powers he really holds. Judgment should be suspended until this final issue be reached. There can be no just censure of Grant until he surrenders some portion of his lawful authority, and fails to exert the influence he may yet exercise touching the policy of reconstruction.

Meanwhile, no excuse exists for the attempt to confound Grant as a soldier with the possibilities of the next Presidential election. The soldier and the politician have no immediate connection; and it were ungenerous in the extreme to estimate Grant's conduct as General-in-Chief according to the ideas of the mere politician. The time for discussing his statesmanship is not come. For the present, let us rest satisfied with the knowledge that he is acting on the rigid line of duty, with no reference whatever to the political contingencies of next summer.

Mr. Seward's Real Estate Operations.

From the N. Y. World.

It would seem that, after all the fuss and flurry of the last two weeks, public expectation is to be balked, and Mr. Seward remain at the head of the Cabinet. It is given out by the rumor-mongers at Washington, as the reason of his retention, that important negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of more foreign territory, and that, without Mr. Seward's invaluable services, it is feared these negotiations may not reach a happy issue. If it is more important to acquire patches of territory scattered all over the globe, than to tranquillize our distracted country and restore good government at home, Mr. Seward's retention for these reasons may be justifiable; but it seems to us that President Johnson is postponing a great and valuable object to questionable advantages.

We do not know that anybody has been furnished with a full catalogue of Mr. Seward's projected purchases; but they are understood to include the Bay of Samana in the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, with a strip of territory enclosing it five miles in breadth; a port and perhaps an island in the Mediterranean; the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean; and British Columbia, on the Northwest coast. These wild endeavors at distant and dispersed acquisitions are an absurd caricature of the old Democratic policy of territorial expansion. Even granting them to be desirable, no time could be less opportune than the present for driving such bargains. They will all cost heavy sums of money, and this is no time for adding to our colossal public debt. They will all require large outlays in fortifications, and the constant expense of garrisons and civil officers. They will foster the centralization which is the worst tendency of the times. Such distant, outlying possessions could not be self-governing: they could not be erected into States; they would be anomalies in our political system, consisting of communities ruled by a Congress in which they would not be represented, and accustoming our Government more and more to the kind of domination it exercises over the Southern States.

The pretense is that ports in every quarter of the globe are needed as naval stations where our ships of war can put in for coal and repairs. This may sound plausible, but it will not bear a sober scrutiny. In time of peace we need no such provision, for in time of peace all the ports of the world are open to our vessels. Wherever coal is to be found, coal merchants are glad to sell it to our steamers. In whatever port there are shipcarpenters, and no considerable port is without them, they are as ready to repair American vessels for reasonable pay as to do any other kind of work. We clearly do not need those distant ports in time of peace, nor have we felt the want of them in any of the wars in which the country has yet been engaged. They would involve a heavy outlay at the beginning, and heavy and constant expenses afterwards, for what would be of no use in peace, and next to none in time of war. The Confederate privateers, without a single unblockaded port of their own to which they could return, never experienced any difficulty in procuring supplies of coal and necessary repairs.

In time of war such distant and scattered possessions would be a greater drawback than advantage. They would form so many additional vulnerable points to be defended against the enemy. If we were at war with a naval power our war-ships might be sealed up in those very ports by a blockading squadron, even if costly fortifications and garrisons prevented their being followed into the ports and taken. They would probably have to fight their way in and fight their way out, at every ingress and egress; while their access to neutral ports for supplies and repairs would be liable to no such obstructions.

But waiving all these solid and pertinent considerations, and assuming, for the sake of the argument, that these proposed acquisitions are desirable, how will it be made to appear that there is any urgent necessity for their immediate purchase? If we should have a foreign war before our domestic difficulties are settled, the enemy would take advantage of the existing disaffection, and the necessity of fighting external and internal armies at the same time, would require a concentration which would leave distant possessions feebly defended, and expose them as an easy prey to the enemy. We want those possessions, if at all, only for the contingencies of a remote future; and in all likelihood we could acquire them or their equivalents on better terms hereafter than we can now. When, in the natural progress of events, Mexico and Cuba come to be ours, we need give ourselves no trouble about the smaller West India islands. So when Canada is annexed, as we all expect it some day will be, British Columbia will accompany or follow as a matter of course.

For these, and many other good reasons, we look upon Mr. Seward's real estate operations as a freak of expensive and ill-timed charlatanism, and his retention in the Cabinet to consummate such schemes as a new exhibition of that halting unwisdom of which the President has furnished too many specimens.

The Purchases of Seven-thirties Stopped.

From the N. Y. Com. and Fin. Chronicle.

Recently, by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, the further purchases were stopped of Seven-thirty notes of the issues of June and July. The reasons for this action are two. The work of depleting the heavy balance of idle money in the Treasury has been to a great extent accomplished; and, secondly, the books have to be made up for the monthly statement of the debt which is to appear early next week. When that report is out we shall know the precise amount of the Treasury purchases of notes and that of the sales of gold and bonds. That these transactions have been so conducted as to cause large disbursements of currency, we know by the effect produced on the money market, which serves as a tolerably reliable index just now of the outflow of currency from the Treasury. If we are not misinformed, the purchases of Seven-thirties will, if necessary, be renewed next month, and will go on to any extent that may be expedient, or until the balance of idle money in the coffers of the Government is brought down to a more adequate working average. Mr. McCulloch's efforts to reduce his balance have been generally regarded with much satisfaction, inasmuch as it is obviously a bad policy to keep any more idle money in the Treasury than is absolutely needed, so long as the Government has to pay 8 per cent. on all the funds it raises on long bonds.

The public anxiety on this point has been illustrated in the active discussions which have been elicited by the publications a few days ago of a semi-official statement of the amount of the balance now in the Treasury, as compared with that of the first of August. The aggregates compare as follows:—

	August 27.	*August 1.*	*Decrease*
Coin	$93,639,000	$102 993,174	$9,288,174
Currency	31,337,000	72,474,276	21,142 276
Total	$144,971,000	$175,379,450	$30,408,450
Deduct gold certificates	19,106.000	19 457,960	351,960
	$125,865,000	$155,921,490	$29,056,490

These figures are very suggestive. They show, in the first place, that in the past three or four weeks the Government has disbursed 30 millions more than its receipts, although the latter have been heavy, amounting, as is estimated, to 25 millions of dollars. On this view of the case, 55 millions of currency have been paid out of the Treasury, 21 millions of which were previously locked up and effectually shut out of the ordinary channels of circulating money available for business.

To form a correct estimate of the policy which directed these movements, we must look at the figures more in detail. And turning first to the gold balance, we find that it fell from 103 millions on August 1st to 93 millions on the 27th. Of these 10 millions, 2 millions were probably paid for coin interest, leaving 8 millions as the amount the Government has sold in addition to the customs receipts during the period under review. What those receipts were we can only estimate. All we know is that the customs from July 1 to August 27 were $26,353,000. Hence the August receipts can scarcely be less than thirteen millions. If this coin has been sold, together with the eight millions before mentioned, the Government must have disposed of some twenty-one millions in the gold room since the end of July. This sum is, however, considerably in excess of the general belief, which sets down the probable sales at twelve to fifteen millions. The remaining six millions are supposed to be accounted for by the method of keeping the accounts of the Department, as gold certificates which have been redeemed are allowed to accumulate in the office here, and are counted as cash until they reach a certain amount, when they are charged to the Washington office and finally destroyed. If we accept this hypothesis, and estimate the sales of gold at fifteen millions, then at an average price of 140, the value in currency will be twenty-one millions, which have been received into the Treasury and again disbursed.

Besides these twenty-one millions of currency derived from gold sales, Mr. McCulloch, as will be seen from the foregoing table, has lessened his currency balance twenty-one millions. He must, therefore, have paid out forty-two millions. Nor is this all. The receipts from internal revenue must have been about fourteen millions. As this sum also has been paid out, the aggregate disbursements of the Treasury, as we said above, will amount since the 1st ult. to fifty-five millions.

Another point must be settled, however, before we can accurately see what results in the money market will probably follow this disbursement of fifty-six millions, twenty-one millions of which was previously inert, but is now called into activity just at the season when the movement of the crops begins to call for it.

The question we refer to is, as to what has been done with the money. A part of it—some 9 or 10 millions probably—has been paid out on requisitions for the War Department, which have recently been large. If this sum is paid out immediately by the disbursing officers who have received it, it will very soon return into the circulating current, and tend to stimulate business. About 21 millions are believed to have been paid out in purchases of Seven-thirties, and in meeting the maturing interest on them. The compound notes have come in more freely, and about 25 millions of currency are computed to have been expended in paying them off.

Gathering together all these points, there are two deductions which plainly suggest themselves. First, the Government sales of gold, however large, have not been on so extensive a scale as to derange business or perturb our foreign exchanges. This is indicated by the price of gold and of bills on Europe, which have not receded as they would do if gold was crowded on the market. How far the sales in question have defeated the plans of certain gambling speculators in gold and Five-twenties, we will not in this place discuss.

Secondly, an important effect of the disbursements is already seen in the money market, which has been kept steady and easy, notwithstanding the very large withdrawal of compound interest notes from the banks, where they have done duty as part of the 15 or 25 per cent. reserve required by law. The cancelling of these notes could scarcely be expected to be accomplished without a ripple on the smooth surface of the loan market. The precautions Mr. McCulloch has adopted to prevent trouble have been successful, and now no further danger is to be apprehended from this source, as the next compounds fall due in October, and in their place the new certificates may be issued, which are available for bank reserves. Consequently, the payment of these compounds will not be at all likely to work stringency in money. How far that result may be brought about by other causes which will come into operation during the fall months, we must hereafter inquire. It is sufficient for our present purpose to show what Mr. McCulloch's precautions have been to prevent the stringency and monetary trouble which have so long been predicted in some quarters as certain to result from the fact that "a large amount of compound interest legal-tender notes fell due at a very critical time, when the remainder of the three hundred millions of Seven-thirties were maturing, which would, in case of pressure, require to be paid in cash; and might necessitate a ruinous issue of greenbacks to save the Treasury from a dead-lock."

Family Servants.

From the N. Y. World.

While the case of the murderess, Bridget Durgan, is yet fresh in the public mind, the warning it had for masters, mistresses, and servants generally ought not to be mistaken. The statements of the Irishwoman who was hanged at New Brunswick last Friday are to be accepted with a good many grains of allowance. But, putting them and the explanations of her counsel, Mr. Adrain, and of the District Attorney, Mr. Herbert (both of whom conversed with her towards the last, upon the subject) together, we are inclined to think that her declaration of the motive which induced her to kill Mrs. Coriell is true. She had in some way received an impression that the man and wife by whom she was employed did not live happily; that the wife was irksome and unsatisfactory to the man; that the latter had conceived a kindness towards her, Bridget Durgan; and that if Mrs. Coriell was got rid of, she would attain a position which she could not attain while Mrs. Coriell lived. It is understood that Dr. Coriell denies that there was any sufficient ground for such an impression; but this denial renders the whole case more suggestive, in the first place, of how absolutely people are at the mercy of their household servants who may get the idea of doing mischief into their heads; and in the second place of how natural and easy it is for servants of an evil or deficient temperament to get such an idea into their heads, under the usual present system, or, rather, lack of system, of household management.

The position of a family servant is nearer to the most sacred interests of a man and his wife than that of any other person who may serve either. Both heads of the household are subject, daily, to the voluntary or involuntary criticisms of the domestics they employ. Their demeanor; snatches of their conversation together or with their guests; some inklings of their confidences; their little outbursts of temper, during which they may drop incautious and unintentional expressions, are witnessed and listened to. Many private arrangements, many secrets are intrusted as matters of course to hired man or hired maid, which it would be unpleasant—perhaps extremely mortifying—to have known outside the family circle. This is all partially inevitable and necessary. The associate evils which are not necessary are the hap-hazard engagement of servants whose characters are unknown, and the injudicious familiarity with them which is always apt to mislead a comparatively ignorant person as to his or her duty and position, and breed, as in this very case at Newmarket, absurd and evil aspirations. It is continually in proof that persons acting as servants are prone to take advantage of a slight encouragement to their vanity, their untrained passions, their indiscreet ambition.

Charles Reade, in the work which, of all his fictions, is most painful to read, has shown that such a mistake may have even a more repulsive sequel than it had in the Newmarket murder! It has had frequent evil results all over the United States. Numerous elopements of young girls with footmen, coachmen, and gardeners; discoveries of illicit connections between married men and their wives' trusted female attendants, and between married women and their husbands' male attendants; and, more numerous than all else, the stories or inuendoes of low-minded domestics in regard to the concerns of the family with which they are or have been connected, have produced, if not in every instance crimes and tragadies, at least a deal of disgraceful private and public scandal.

Such warnings are too pertinent not to be heeded at last. The democratic principle, correct as a political one, cannot be carried too far into social relations without danger. There is a gulf between intelligence and culture, and incapacity and ignorance, which renders it impossible that any relation except subservience by the latter to the authority of the former can safely subsist between them. A person who engages as servant to another person is presumably (although this is not always really so) the intellectual inferior. At any rate he or she occupies the inferior position. And it is perfectly right and proper that the servant should be so treated as that there may be no misapprehension whatever of his or her functions. Courtesy and a due regard for the self-respect of the domestic are compatible with such treatment. Its modification, according to the ascertained character and good sense and attachment of the servant, is also just, and will naturally occur in any well-regulated household. The standard of household intercourse, in families where the master and mistress are as one, and the servants perfectly experienced and trusted, is pliable, and will regulate itself. But in small families particularly, and most especially in the smaller towns, the intercourse between serving-girls and their employers is apt to be so near and constant that housewives will do well to guard both themselves and their husbands against it, or be infinitely careful whom they employ.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 lm2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8fmwcm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

1 11] WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 23] NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

7 24 NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,

4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address J. H., office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 2 26

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

WARD NOMINATIONS.—In addition to the Ward nominations reported in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday, the following were made:—

First Ward.—Select Council—Andrew Sterling. Common Council—John Stinger. School Directors—C. Sayers, John Krider, and J. Gurney.

Second Ward.—School Directors—John N. Henry, Charles S. Tisdall, John H. Rodgers, Hugh Dugan, Thomas Melton, and John J. Riley.

Third Ward.—Alderman—F. A. Devitt. School Directors—L. Henry, Joseph Armstrong, and C. A. Dougherty. Assessor—William G. Glenn.

Sixth Ward.—School Directors—Daniel Barr, John McMackin, and James Duffy.

Seventh Ward.—Common Council—Dr. Runk and Mr. Badger. School Director—C. Mitchell. Alderman—William Balshaw.

Eleventh Ward.—Common Council—Anthony Campbell. Alderman—John Cahill. School Directors—Lewis C. Pierce, Samuel C. King, and James S. Herkel.

Twelfth Ward.—Select Council—George W. Plumly. School Directors—R. A. E. Moore, William McFadden, and William Currey.

Fourteenth Ward.—Select Council—J. P. Vankirk, full term; Jesse Nece, unexpired term of Mr. Van Cleve. Common Council—William Fulman. School Directors—F. G. Kraft, H. Fulman, and —— Rodgers.

Fifteenth Ward.—Common Council—Charles Keichline. School Directors—B. C. Bradley and W. S. Hosier.

Sixteenth Ward.—Select Council—James W. Hopkins. Common Council—John Hay. School Directors—Edward Jones, Thomas J. Beckman, and William Shaffer.

Seventeenth Ward.—Select Council—Michael Develin. Common Council—John Stuhl. Alderman—John Develin.

Nineteenth Ward.—Select Council—Frederick Geisler. Common Council—Joseph Gilison and John Goodwin.

Twentieth Ward.—Common Council—Charles H. Lex and Samuel Harrison. School Directors—John A. Wilson, P. A. Ransford, and James Reynolds. Assessor—William Slaw.

Twenty-second Ward.—Common Council—Peter B. Hinkle. Alderman—C. T. Jones.

Twenty-third Ward.—Select Council—William Baird. Common Council—Anthony Wentzell, Jr.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—Common Council—Isaac Van Houten and James Hulme.

Twenty-fifth Ward.—Common Council—Chas. Judge. Alderman—William F. Boucher. School Directors—Thomas J. Miller, John William, Laban L. Smith, Charles Fay, William Waddleton, and Samuel L. Snyder.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—Select Council—Robert McCay. Common Council—Isaac G. Smith. School Directors—James Clark, John McGuire, William Cunningham, and Alexander Bond.

Twenty seventh Ward.—Aldermen—James Allen and G. T. Lemmon.

Twenty-eighth Ward.—Select Council—William Morrison. Alderman—Mr. Riley.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—AN ELDERLY LADY DROWNED.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a distressing accident occurred at Chesnut street wharf, involving the death, by drowning, of an elderly lady named Mrs. Louisa Lyons, of Chester, Pa. The steamer Ariel was at the wharf taking on passengers and freight for Wilmington, prior to her 4 o'clock P. M. trip, to that city. It appears that Mrs. Lyons and a young man, name unknown, were in the act of stepping on to the boat, when the gang plank, which barely rested on the edge of the boat, slipped, and one end of it fell downwards, carrying Mrs. Lyons and the young man with it and precipitating them into the water. The young man caught hold of something on the side of the boat and saved himself, and Mrs. Lyon attempted to take hold of his clothing, but being shaken off fell into the water.

The steamer *Commercial* blowing off waste steam at this moment, from a valve near the paddle-wheels, partially hid the unfortunate lady from view, and before assistance could be extended to her she was drowned. The young man was rescued. The body of Mrs. Lyons was recovered about one and a half hour after the sad occurrence and taken to the Coroner's undertaker, and information of the affair was telegraphed to Mrs. Lyons' relatives, at Chester, some of whom immediately left for Philadelphia.

The deceased was about fifty years of age, and a widow lady. She leaves a family of four grown-up sons and one daughter, nearly all of whom are married. She was very respectably connected, and was much esteemed by all who knew her.

THE NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT.—An election was held last evening, at the National Guard Armory, by General Charles P. Herring, Brigade Inspector, for commissioned officers of the eight companies of the regiment, which resulted as follows:—

Company A—Captain, John F. Durang; First Lieutenant, William C. Rush.

Company B—First Lieutenant, George H. S. Uhler.

Company C—Captain, Robert P. King, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Sauter.

Company D—Captain, John G. Kelley; First Lieutenant, Anthony Morin.

Company E—Captain, P. H. Jacobus; First Lieutenant, Allen H. Adams.

Company F—Captain, Jacob M. Davis; First Lieutenant, F. Louis Gimber.

Company G—Captain, John H. Magee; First Lieutenant, William W. Fenner.

Company H—Captain, Charles W. Smith; First Lieutenant, Alexander McEwen.

There being a tie vote for Captain of Company B, it is quite likely another election of that company will be ordered.

SNEAK THIEVING.—A very large number of the thefts committed at this season of the year are due to the manner in which residences are left open in the evening. The depredators sneak into front doors, and if the way is clear they go into the parlors and sweep the tables of valuable books, or the mantels of costly ornaments. There is scarcely a day in which thefts of this kind are not reported at police stations. A night or two ago, the residence of Mr. J. Z. Beans, No. 1639 N. Thirteenth street, was entered and robbed of nine volumes, handsomely bound, chiefly poetical works, Cowper's, Holmes', Reed's, Heman's, etc.

REBELS DO AS THEY PLEASE IN KENTUCKY.—Mrs. A. M. Meeker, a former Rebel spy, has written a novel, and is trying to get it published in Louisville, in order to raise some money. She is allowed to use the following certificate, by the permission of President Johnson, ex-Governor Bramlette, and Governor Helm:—

NEWBERN, N. C. Aug. 1, 1865.—It gives me great pleasure to state that Mrs. Amanda M. Meeker has rendered most important service to the Confederate states during the war. By her information to the Confederate authorities in regard to the attack on Wilmington and her timely warning to the different posts, most of the blockading ships were saved. I was in command at the time, and this information was conveyed through me to the General commanding. Mrs. Meeker is deserving of all the kindness and consideration that the Southern people can show her.

L. S. BAKER,
Late Brigadier-General C. S. A.

T. J. HUGHES,
Maj. and A. Q. M., and Agt. in Europe for N. C.

OWENSBORO, Ky., July 23, 1867.—Mrs. Meeker, the authoress of "Kenwood," is personally known to me. I made her acquaintance in Richmond, Va., where she was devoting her time and means in alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded soldiers. I most cordially commend her and her book to every one.

GEORGE W. TRIPLETT,
Late of the Confederate States Army.

I became acquainted with Mrs. Meeker in Richmond in 1861, where she was devoting her time to the sick and wounded, at Hospital No. 18. I know Mrs. Meeker was the lady who gave General Magruder such information as to cause the defeat of General Butler at Great Bethel, Va.

J. P. WASHBURN,
Late of the Lost Cause.

—Mr. James Hannay will begin, in the September part of *Cassell's Magazine*, a series of papers entitled "Personal Recollections of Alexander Smith and of Edinburgh Society."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Messrs. Scribner & Co. have nearly ready for publication the following works:—Timothy Titcomb's new poem, whose title is "Kathrina: Her Life and Mine;" J. C. Paulding's "Bulls and Jonathans," uniform with Paulding's "Literary Life;" "The Art of Composition," by Professor H. N. Day, Yale College; and "The Art of Discourse," a text-book on rhetoric, by Professor H. N. Day, Yale College. They announce as preparing for publication in October:—"Henry Ward Beecher's Prayers: Pulpit, Occasional, and Social;" "Language and the Study of Language," by Professor W. D. Whitney, Yale College; "The Queens of American Society" (with twelve or thirteen fine steel engravings), by Mrs. E. F. Ellet; Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects;" "The Old Roman World: Grandeur and Failure of its Civilization," by John Lord, LL.D.; and J. K. Paulding's "Tales of the Good Woman." In November they will publish:—"Extemporary Preaching," by F. B. Zincke; two volumes of Lange's Commentaries (Genesis—Corinthians), and J. K. Paulding's "Book of Vagaries;" and they have also in preparation J. K. Paulding's "Dutchman's Fireside," and another volume of Lange (Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and Hebrews).

—Mr. Henry Blackburn, author of several books of travel upon the continent, has been drawing Doré into service as an illustrator of his last work, "The Pyrenees: a description of summer life at French watering places." The volume, which is a handsome octavo, contains upwards of one hundred illustrations by the great French artist. Whether the designs may have done service in France before or not, they are new to Americans, and exhibit Doré's peculiar powers in a very pleasant and attractive manner. The work is included in Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Co.'s latest consignment of English publications, together with Sophia Jex Blake's account of her "Visit to some American Schools and Colleges;" a walking tour around Ireland in 1865; a volume of the marvellously cheap and exceedingly handsome editions of Waverly now issuing by Hotten; Colonel Churchell's biography of Abd-el-Kader, the Arab chief; the domestic and religious life of the Penns and Penningtons of the seventeenth century, etc. etc.

—Messrs. Whittington & Wilkins, of London, are about to publish a collection of seventy-nine old black-letter ballads and broadsides, printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, between the years 1559 and 1597, and reprinted from the celebrated folio volume formerly in the library of the late George Daniel, Esq., all of the highest interest and curiosity, presumed to be unique, and hitherto unknown. The volume will be accompanied with an introduction and illustrative notes, and will range with the collections of Percy Ritson, Evans, and Ellis, and the publications of the Percy Society. A limited number of copies have been secured in advance by Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Co., who will receive subscriptions.

—Mr. W. Chappell has found the original words to the old tune of "Thomas, you cannot," which he has long searched for in vain, in Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript. The words are not such as we are accustomed to hear sung in public now, and, what is worse to the bibliographer, parts of the fifth and sixth verses have been torn off in the manuscript.

—Messrs. Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault are writing, in conjunction, a new serial story for the *Atlantic Monthly*, for which they are to receive a larger sum than has yet been paid by an American periodical to an English author, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Dickens.

—William Elliott is about to publish in England, "Carolina Spirits by Land and Water, including Incidents of Devil-Fishing, Wild Cat, Deer, and Bear-Hunting."

— The new printing club, the Spenser Society, is nearly complete, lacking, at the last accounts, only ten of its limited number of two hundred members.

—Mrs. Austin, well known as a translator from the German, died recently at Weybridge, of heart disease, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

—Lord Brougham, who is within a month of his ninetieth year, is about to return from his estate at Cannes to his seat at Brougham Hall.

—Miss Sarah Tytler has just published a charming little novelette, entitled "The Diamond Rose."

—Lady Blake has a new novel in press, entitled "The Sisters of Saint Hill."

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstuim NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
8 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES ..... 5:30 | MOON RISES 10:10
SUN SETS ..... 6:28 | HIGH WATER 6:02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Sept. 7
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 7
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Sch J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Below Reedy Island passed brigs Oak Point, from New York, and J. D. Gilbert.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Br. brig Wild Flower, Sanford, 18 days from East Cairos, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro. Left brig Lottie, for Baltimore, to sail Aug 18.
Schr J. G. Atkins, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Delaware City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Malvina, Ellingsworth, 2 days from Milford, with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, for Liverpool, cleared at St. John, N. B., 31st ult.
Ship Rattler, Estanza, from St. John, N. B., in Penarth Roads 19th ult.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday morning.
Barque Trinity, Hartz, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 2d inst.
Brig J. Aviles, Philbrook, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Salem 1st inst.
Brig Roslyn, Tuthill, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 31st ult., the captain remaining on shore sick.
Schr M. McNeil, Snow, hence, at Savannah yesterday morning.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, hence, at Norwich 31st ult.
Schr Windward, Fooke, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 1st inst.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 31st ult.
Schr Mary R. Hickman, Calhoun, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.
Schr A. M. Pettit, Chase, hence, at Boston 31st ult.
Schr Little Rock, Richmond, hence, at Washington, D. C., 2d inst.
Schrs J. T. Ford, Adams; Gen. Grant, Brown; and Problem, Owens, hence, at Norfolk 31st ult.
Schr Hiawatha, Norman, hence, at Newburyport 31st ult.
Schrs Restless, Baxter, and S. B. Strong, Conkling, hence, at Boston 2d inst.
Schrs Clyde, Gage; Iona, Kendall; Jason, Stuart; R. Vaux, Whittaker; Nightingale, Beebe; L. Audenried, Crawford; and Walter H. Thorndike, Hall, hence, at Salem 1st inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Washington, D. C., 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Vineyard Sound Lightvessel having been damaged by collision, has been taken off her station for repairs, and the Relief will take her place on or about the 3d of September, and remain till her repairs are completed.
Boston, August 31, 1867.

Vessels arriving here from Gibraltar are required to perform three days' quarantine. This quarantine is given because many vessels destined for Malaga go first to Gibraltar, under the impression that this and that port are in free communication.
Malaga, August 14, 1867.

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.
The commission is payable in stamps.
The following rates are allowed:—

On $25 ..... TWO PER CENT.
On $100 ..... THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards ..... FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 13] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
FOURTH WEEK OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Act 1. Spectacular Opening Scene, at 8 o'clock.
Act 2. The Silver Cataract, at 9 o'clock.
Act 3. The Illuminated Fairy Fountain, at 9½.
Act 4. The Panorama of Athens, at 10.
Act 5. The Triple Transformation Scene—The Golden Vines and Refulgent Temples of Arcadia, at 10½.
GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in 5 acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Chairs secured six days in advance. 9 2

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THIS EVENING,
THE MAN OF MANY FACES.
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
ASSISTED BY Miss HELEN NASH,
In their Brilliant and Humorous Entertainment.
Mr. BURNETT will give Forty Phases of the COMIC ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY,
as exhibited by him, for twenty years, in all the principal cities in this country and Europe.
ALF. BURNETT AS PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 9 2 6t

CONCERT HALL.
BLIND TOM,
The marvellous musical prodigy, for a short season, at the above Hall, commencing
MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
Sept. 4 and 7, at 2:30 P. M.
Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons; admission 25 cents.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 20tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 2w mwfsu

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,760·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4·00
15,000 100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
*20,000·80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,000·00
$1,045,050 par, Cost.	Market value...$1,070,283·75
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	36,923·99
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $311,162·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $467·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Pallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua F. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,427·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $355,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 11 12 8t]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John F. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 2d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 1 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Ingham, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Keeney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

"Parchment for Battledores."

The spectacle of Mr. Toots writing letters to himself, and signing them "Duke of Wellington," with the endorsement "Official," as presented to us by Dickens in "Dombey & Son," certainly shows human nature in a very funny vagary, but for real comedy is left completely in the shade by the sight of a President of the United States issuing a proclamation for the sole purpose of signing it "Done in the City of Washington—Andrew Johnson." Yet the high reward of surpassing Mr. Toots is reserved for Mr. Johnson, in the extremely long document published by him yesterday. The acme of absurdity is achieved in that effort. Douglas Jerrold or Tom Hood could not have conceived a joke more supremely ridiculous. Selwyn's best *bon mot* pales before it, and the repartee of Churchill becomes second-rate. We could not, with all our knowledge of the extraordinary construction of the Executive brain, anticipate that the madness would thus break out in this fresh place, and the appearance of the eight "Whereases" and the "Now, therefore, I," only show us what extraordinary freaks can be produced by a brain ill-balanced.

But looking at this manifesto in the light of an official document, we will try to find out what it means. To do this we will look at the preambles, for their object is to set forth the evil which the proclamation is intended to remedy. Now the first preamble states that "the President is Commander-in-chief, and that he is bound to see the laws faithfully executed." No clue there to what he is driving at. The second states that "the Constitution is the supreme law of the land." Well, we won't argue that point either. Next, "The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and certain inferior courts." Our knowledge of the Constitution acquired in early infancy told us that. Then, "The officers of the army and navy are bound to obey their superior officers." Which we do not purpose to deny. Then follows an assertion that, "whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces."

So far there is no room for discussion. The empty platitudes to which the proclamation gives utterance are all axioms, and would have been taken for granted by all sane men. But the gist of the whole matter is contained in the next preamble, and we ask our readers to look at it carefully:—

"And whereas, impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing, for a time, a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States."

At first blush, it naturally is asked at what does this aim? Is there a rebellion in South or North Carolina? Is there such an unlawful combination of persons as to disturb the execution of the law? If not, at what is Mr. Johnson making his attack? It cannot be that, like Don Quixote, he is charging on a windmill. Yet there really seems nothing for him to proclaim against. In view, however, of the compendious opinion of Binckley, and of the removal of General Sickles, we have to come to the conclusion that this pronunciamiento is aimed not at the enemies of the United States, but at its officers; not at "unlawful assemblages," but at regularly authorized and commissioned servants of the Government. That it is on General Sickles and his subordinates that the attack is made.

Now, there are several considerations which arise in this connection. In the first place, have they any "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons" in those States requiring the calling forth of the "land and naval forces?" If so, the "assemblages" must consist of the "land and naval forces" themselves, and as they are called in to suppress themselves, we have the cheerful phenomenon similar to that of the curious South Sea animal which, when pursued, is said to swallow itself. If we have not these "unlawful assemblages," then we must have a "rebellion," for these are the only occasions stated in the preamble on which the President is to call on the "land and naval forces." As there is no rebellion, it must be that the army will have the opportunity of proving, by conquering itself, that it is greater than he who taketh a city.

Now as it is against General Sickles and his officers that this extraordinary assault is directed, the question naturally arises, why, if they have been guilty of the atrocious crimes stated, they are not court-martialled, and punished according to all the laws of war, and not in the unprecedented fashion of addressing the army through the Secretary of State and not the Secretary of War? Why did we not have the substance of this bombastic proclamation given in an order through the "War Department," as the law and custom direct? We cannot but think that General Grant, seeing the evil likely to result, and knowing that those against whom the attack was aimed were only doing their duty, has peremptorily refused to issue any such order, and that, therefore, the State Department had to be used. It is well, however, in this connection, for all officers of the United States to remember that by a law of Congress it is made a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment for not less than two or more than twenty years, for any officer of the army to obey any order not issued through the General of the armies. We think this consideration will strongly detract from the terrors of the proclamation.

When we remember that the laws positively make the civil courts inferior to the military in the Southern States, and do so in an unmistakable manner, we can see the attitude in which the President places himself when he "enjoins upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States."

The fox's skin has proved too short, and to-day even the semi-apology of a Stanbery opinion is thrown away. But so far as the actual effect of the proclamation is concerned, it falls under the head of what Richelieu well classes as "parchment for battledores." The animus, however, remains the same, and shows that daily the President grows bolder and more reckless of all semblance of regard for laws.

Achievements of the Past Generation.

We reprinted yesterday from one of our exchanges an interesting summary of the events of the second generation of the nineteenth century. The retrospect certainly discloses a remarkable degree of progress in almost every branch of human endeavor and achievement. We can, perhaps, better realize this if we imagine how the world's business would be conducted were we suddenly to be deprived of all that the generation just closed has given us, and to be obliged to go back to the condition of things as they were thirty years ago. How would we get along without railroads, steamships, telegraphs, sewing machines, reapers and mowers, and the whole round of appliances which science and invention have either given us outright, or brought to perfection, during the past third of a century? We could not do it at all. Take, for instance, the article of daily newspapers, and by no process in vogue thirty years ago would it now be possible for any daily journal, of large circulation, to print a sufficient number of copies to supply its subscribers. The newspapers of the present day are possible only because invention has so wonderfully increased the facilities for printing.

Take the means of transportation as they existed thirty years ago, and the surplus products of the great West could not possibly be got to market. Railroads are the modern builders of States.

People had clothes to wear before sewing machines were invented; but if we were to go back to hand-sewing now, we should find it hard work to get along. So, too, the farmer managed somehow to raise and gather crops before the present improved agricultural machinery was invented; but he did not in those days number his single field of wheat or corn by the hundred acres.

The past thirty years has witnessed a vast increase in the elements of production, in the facilities of exchange and locomotion, and in the transmission and dissemination of intelligence.

In some of these particulars we have probably reached, or closely approached, the limit of possible human achievement. It is difficult to conceive how the magnetic telegraph can ever be excelled in the rapidity of transmitting intelligence. The details of the invention may be more fully perfected, but the essential idea will never be improved on.

Future improvements in printing must be sought rather in the matter of type-setting than in that of the printing-press. It is possible that some future invention may do away with type-setting altogether.

We have reached the practicable limit of speed in railroad travelling. So far as increased *rapidity* of locomotion is concerned, we must probably seek for that, if we ever get it, in some form of aerial navigation. The problem in that direction is not necessarily a hopeless one, and some of the most brilliant achievements of the future may be accomplished in connection with it.

But while the practicable limit has been reached in the rapidity of locomotion by means of railroads, the *cost* of freight transportation is still far beyond what it ought to be. It would doubtless be entirely within the limits of possibility to construct and operate a purely *freight* railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, which should carry freight at from one-quarter to one-half of the rates now charged. This will probably be done during the next thirty years. The necessities of the country demand it, and it is entirely practicable.

We shall also witness, undoubtedly, a vast extension and increase of the telegraph. It will eventually be *popularized* so as almost to supersede the mails. That it has not already done so is due to the short-sightedness and want of comprehension on the part of those who have hitherto managed it. Wiser and greater men will by-and-by take hold of it, and then people will wonder that it was so long monopolized by the few. Every part of the habitable globe will soon be reached by the telegraph, so that the whole world, as far as all important events are concerned, will live, as it were, a simultaneous life.

It hardly seems probable that the next third of a century will witness as great improvements and as striking inventions as have characterized that just past; but it is impossible to forecast the action of the human mind, and nature may have hidden away in her recesses secrets as startling as any that have yet been discovered. Our knowledge of the laws of the universe and of the forces of nature is as yet very limited. We have picked up a little here and there, but there remains enough, doubtless, to tax the powers of the human mind as long as time shall endure.

The Know-Nothing Spirit.

We are sure that all sensible men must be disgusted with the manner in which our Democratic contemporary chooses to conduct its canvass in favor of Judge Sharswood. His opponent, Judge Williams, is uniformly spoken of as the "nutmeg candidate," as Judge Williams "of Connecticut," etc. The people who can be influenced by *such* appeals are already in the ranks of the Democratic party. It has a monopoly of them, and they will vote its ticket without any urging.

The *spirit* of such appeals is that of the most fanatical Know-Nothingism. It would exclude from political rights and privileges not merely foreigners, but natives of our own country if they did not happen to have been born in Pennsylvania. It is useless to argue against such appeals, for they are made not to reason but to the lowest form of prejudice. Thousands and tens of thousands of as good citizens as Pennsylvania has are natives of other States. They will notice this effort of the Democratic leaders to ostracize them.

Sectionalism Run Mad.

It used to be a standing charge of the Democratic party against the Republicans that they were a *sectional* party. The charge was not true, in a broad sense, for the principles of the Republican party were national. But what do we see now in Pennsylvania? An effort on the part of the Democratic party, through its leaders, to *ostracize* all citizens not born in this State! Birth in Pennsylvania is hereafter to be insisted upon as a qualification for Democratic support. A man can't be a good citizen, a capable legislator, or a pure judge unless he was born in Pennsylvania! What is this but *sectionalism* run mad?

The N. Y. *Tribune* to-day reads the President a parable. It says:—"Years ago, in Westchester county, there lived a noted bull. He was a conservative animal. He believed in the traditions of the fathers, and had risen from an humble station to be a bull of strength and temper, fit for the proudest arena of Spain. His life was fixed. He detested radicalism. He swung around his circle from day to day, like a wise and resolute bull, calmly contemplating the wagon and the ox-cart, the lumbering stage and the old family carriage. By-and-by a railroad was laid, and one morning a locomotive rushed screeching along. The bull was alarmed. He had never heard of such a thing. It was unconstitutional. It was contrary to the teachings of the fathers. The Washington of bulls had never mentioned it, and the Jefferson of bulls, he felt certain, would have condemned it had he lived. There never was a bull so agitated, so vexed, so maddened, so alarmed. He did not care about himself. He would willingly pour himself out as a libation for the good of his race, but this radical innovation he could not endure. So he bellowed, and kicked, and pranced, but all was as unavailing as so many vetoes. One day he escaped from his pen. He heard the whistle. New was his opportunity. Now would he put his foot down, and stop the calamity. The train came thundering along, and placing himself in the middle of the track, he rushed upon it——.

"—We believe locomotives still run in Westchester county."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Conventions of Cigar Makers and Carpenters and Joiners of New York at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—The fourth National Convention of the Cigar Makers' Unions, now in session in this city, will issue an appeal to Congress asking that the present tax on cigars be modified or repealed. There are delegates from every State in the Union present. The majority of delegates present favor the enforcement of the eight hour law in every State.

To-day there was no business of any importance transacted. The President and Secretary made a few remarks, advocating a change in the present constitution and the raising of a fund by the local Unions to be placed to the credit of the National Union to maintain strikes.

The third Annual Convention of the New York State Carpenters' and Joiners' Union assembled in this city to-day. The meeting was called to order by the President, W. G. Steward, of New York. There are twenty-five delegates present from the local Unions in this State. After the reading of the reports of the President and Secretary, which were referred to a committee, the Convention adjourned at 1 P. M. to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28 tf 4p

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. f6 1owsém

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 Chesnut St., Corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1865.

YOUNG MEN PRACTICALLY EDUCATED FOR BUSINESS.

The Longest Established and Best Organized Commercial College in the City.

The qualifications for Business gained here have already proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. A large number of applications received from Business Houses for its Students.
The Course of Instruction includes

BOOK-KEEPING

For Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Importing, Commission, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Joint Stock Company, Banking Business, etc.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and Ornamental, receives especial attention.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS

Including the best and most rapid methods of Adding, Multiplying, Dividing, Balancing, Computing Interest, Interest Accounts, Commission Discounts, Foreign Invoices, Profit and Loss, Foreign Exchange, Averaging Accounts, etc.

BUSINESS FORMS,

Accounts Current, Account Sales, Receipts, Invoices, Promissory Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Mercantile Letters, etc. Also,

COMMERCIAL LAW, PHONOGRAPHY, DETECTING COUNTERFEITS, ETC. ETC.

Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. A knowledge of ordinary English branches all the qualifications necessary for entering.
EVENING SESSIONS commence September 16
A separate Department for Ladies. [9 3 tuwsit
Catalogues furnished gratis at the College.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwfmsp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENalty of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867 remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 fmwf4p

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
8 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.—I HEREBY FORBID ANY one trusting my son, JOHN F. BLUNDIN, as he is doing no business for me, and I will not be responsible for any debts of his contraction.
Phila., Sept. 3, 1867. [9 4 3t*] M. BLUNDIN

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, September 2, the 2 P. M. Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued.
9 2 D. F. MUNDY, Agent.

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane. 9 4 wfm2w*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day associated ourselves for the purpose of carrying on a
GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS,
At No. 419 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, under the name and style of SABINE & ALLEN,
A. F. SABINE.
FRANK O. ALLEN.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1867.
A. F. SABINE. FRANK O. ALLEN.

SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENCY ESTABLISHED A. D. 1815,
NO. 419 WALNUT STREET.
CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS, $600,000.
METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS, $600,000, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS, $345,000.
MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS, $320,000, OF PROVIDENCE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSETS IN GOLD, $1,342,550, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
FIRE AND LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE,
EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT IN THE MOST RELIABLE COMPANIES. 1t

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$207·12	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$204·12	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$187 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$169·17	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$173·09	do.	do.	5-20s of 65, Jan. & July
$174·25	do.	do.	5 20s of '67.
$163·42	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$199·42	do	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$179·12	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$178·12	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

WE OFFER THESE BONDS TO THE PUBLIC, WITH EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THEIR SECURITY.

9 4 wsmlmp HAVEN & BRO.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Gimpure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16§

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 ws12t*

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 2 23 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10§ EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8 23 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the City.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.
The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.
While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.
The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.
Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.
The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.
By order of the Trustees:
CADWALADER BIDDLE,
9 4 wfmswtf Secretary.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1619 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by
MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.
THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.
A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends as much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated school-room.
See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10swl5t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, No. 1, corner of FIFTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.
For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.
9 4 wsmlm No. 402 FRANKLIN Street.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16mw18t Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.
8 20 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1615 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1220 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.
B. KENDALL, A. M.
8 31 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN,
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.

There are no diseases treated with less success than
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [6 28mwfw 1ifp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Nominating Conventions—The Candidates for City Commissioner, City Treasurer, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Register of Wills, and Sheriff.

THE CITY CONVENTION

of the unterrified Democracy brought its arduous labors to a close yesterday afternoon, its last hours being like unto its first, and exceedingly entertaining to an outsider. Before all the committees on contested seats had made their reports, somebody made a peremptory motion that the Convention at once go into a nomination of candidates for City Commissioner and City Treasurer. The President informed the Convention that such a motion was out of order, and then he announced that the business next in order was this very nominating process. The persons whose names are given below in the ballots were then placed in nomination, and the Convention proceeded to select from among the number its standard-bearers.

The ballots for City Commissioner resulted as follows:—

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
General John F. Ballier	124	153
George W. Hare	36	30
Anthony H. Reynolds	41	47
William N. King	21	15
William D. Cozzens	10	3
E. J. Molineaux	3	...
James T. Spicer	10	...
G. W. H. Smith	1	...
Charles Burns	6	...
William Van Osten	3	...
Total	255	248
Necessary to a choice	128	125

So General John F. Ballier was declared the Democratic candidate for City Commissioner.

The balloting for City Treasurer resulted as follows:—

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
Joseph N. Piersol	92	110	146
George R. Berrill	60	59	57
John Kline	51	47	23
R. J. Hemphill	31	18	41
George Grant	15	11	...
William McDonald	7	...	...
Total	255	245	237
Necessary to choice	128	123	119

And so Mr. Joseph N. Piersol became the Democratic candidate for the office of City Treasurer, and thereupon the City Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this Convention yesterday afternoon, subsequent to the close of our report, were at follows:—

Several contested seat cases were reported, and then the names given in the ballots below were placed in nomination for the offices of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of Wills, and Sheriff.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, with the following result:—

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Joseph Megary	116	134
Wm. F. Scheible	73	103
Thomas McGrath	44	9
Colonel A. H. Tippen	12	1
Henry A. Cook	6	...
Total	251	247
Necessary to a choice	126	124

Whereupon Mr. Joseph Megary was declared the nominee for Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

A motion of adjournment to this morning was then declared as carried, by the President, to the intense disgust of several delegates, who vented their chagrin by vaulting over the settees towards the platform, crying "Foul," as they vaulted. The President succeeded in effecting his escape by the rear of the hall.

The County Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in Washington Hall, at the southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

President Armbruster called the Convention to order.

Captain Charles F. McGuire said:—Mr. President, before proceeding to ballot for Register of Wills, I desire to call the attention of the Convention to a mistake which was made yesterday in nominating a gentleman for Vice-President of this Convention who has no credentials, and is, therefore, not a member of this body. I refer to Colonel William G. Moreaead, who commanded the 106th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Two years ago he was not identified with the Democratic party.

The only object I have in making this statement is this:—I am assured that Colonel Morehead, after the Convention adjourns, will denounce its proceedings. I hope the gentlemen will elect one to the vacant position who is a member of this body.

William P. Chander was then nominated and elected Vice-President, he being the gentleman who was mistaken for Colonel Morehead, their personal appearance being very similar.

On motion of John Campbell, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to eject all those who were not members of the Convention, and to keep the members in their seats.

The following letter was then read from James McClintock:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1867.—To the President and members of the Democratic County Convention, Washington Hall.—Gentlemen:—Desiring, as I sincerely do, the success of the Democratic party at the approaching election, and wishing to promote harmony in your body, I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for nomination for Register of Wills.

In doing this I beg leave to suggest to my friends the expediency—in view of the action of the Republican party—of placing on our ticket for this office a soldier whose record is unassailable.

To tender my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many friends who have pledged me their support for this nomination, and wishing you a harmonious session, and success to the ticket you nominate, and to which I pledge my hearty support, I am, gentlemen,

Very truly, yours,
JAMES McCLINTOCK.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Register of Wills. The following were the candidates for nomination:—

	Ballots			
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
William A. Leach	23	37	31	31
John R. Coxe	32	34	39	36
Nicholas H. Maguire	15	12	16	15
J. W. Fritz	34	41	40	42
A. F. X. Gallagher	23	22	27	19
Alexander F. Crawford	28	31	35	33
John H. Crawford*	16	...	...	...
William B. Sipes	9	12	17	19
Andrew Alexander	28	29	25	28
Ambrose Lechler	14	10	7	...

*Withdrawn.

The name of C. F. Matthews was dropped.

A SPLIT IN THE RANKS.

Captain Donovan is Nominated for State Senator by a Dissenting Convention.

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District are by no means harmonious, and the friends and admirers of Captain Donovan, the present Senator, are anything but satisfied with the prospect of that gentleman's retirement from the Legislature. Taking umbrage at the prospective nomination of Mr. Nagle by the "regular" convention yesterday afternoon, they held a convention on their own responsibility, and conducted its proceedings after the following fashion:—

The Convention assembled yesterday at Military Hall, Mr. Allen Weber acting as President, and Alderman Andrew Riddell and Mr. James Kelly as Secretaries. A ballot was held, with the following result:—

Charles M. Donavan	33
George Quigley	2
James Donnelley	1
Total	36

The following series of resolutions was likewise adopted:—

Whereas, The Democratic party and its principles are coeval with the Government, and its usages are paramount to individual advancement, and it is with regret and shame that we view the action of bullies whose motto is "Rule or Ruin!"

And whereas, A convention of men, usurping power not delegated to them, headed by unprincipled men of the Third Senatorial District, with the assistance of the scum not only of Philadelphia, but of New York, and others, destroyed the legal certificates of those elected to the Third Senatorial Convention, whereby the wishes of the Democracy, through their representatives, were frustrated; the bludgeon and knife were freely used, and the lives of men threatened, because they dared advocate the claims of Captain Donovan. He has proved himself, by his constant advocacy of Democratic principles, a representative man, whom the people love and revere for his determined opposition to all monopolies injurious to the masses, and as eminently fitted for the position;

And whereas, It was evident that Captain Donovan being the choice of the Democracy of this Senatorial District, his enemies saw the necessity of perverting the well-known wishes of the Democratic party; therefore

Resolved, That we, as the representatives of the Democratic party of the Third Senatorial District, elected in accordance with its usages, hereby call upon the Democracy in its purity to sustain the legal nominee of the party, Captain Donovan, and as a convention do hereby pledge ourselves to devote our energies to his election, and repudiate all disorganizers.

THE REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATES.

The following is the list of nominations for the Legislature, as far as received:—

First District—Joseph Caldwell.
Second District—J. C. Maginnis.
Third District—Samuel Josephs.
Fourth District—William T. Castle.
Fifth District—Thomas Mullen.
Sixth District—Bernard McNally.
Seventh District—William McCleary.
Ninth District—Samuel D. Daily.
Tenth District—George Leisenring.
Eleventh District—Daniel Witham.
Twelfth District—James Decker.
Thirteenth District—Michael Mullen.
Fourteenth District—Aquilla Haines.
Fifteenth District—Albert R. Schofield.
Sixteenth District—Edward Royal.
Seventeenth District—Silas Tomlinson.
Eighteenth District—George Bull.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention, it will be remembered, was held at Ladner's Military Hall yesterday. Of the peace within the bounds of the Convention we speak not, but the scenes without merit a notice. Large crowds, constituents and dogmatic adherents to certain candidates, gathered in the bar-room—upon the stairs, until they groaned beneath the Democratic weight—and in the streets. Now, the demeanor of such a concourse, where virulent opinions, obstinacy even to physical demonstration, and drink were commingled, can better be imagined than described. Nevertheless, it should be recorded that the concourse was rampant. No sooner did an enthusiastic constituent elevate himself, and expatiate fully upon the merits of his particular favorite, than he was brought low, or had to seek shelter from the attacks of an antagonist. Quarrelling, shouting, punching raged outside, while within the bar-room the turmoil was indescribable. The panels of the heavy door leading into the Convention were smashed through by vehement kicks, and spirited individuals attempted to get within ear-shot, if not within the hall itself. Excitement increased, wrath predominated, and trouble generally ensued, when the proprietor of the hall sent word to the Seventh Police Station for officers to protect his property, which was nearing speedy demolition. Sergeant Murray, with a corps of officers, after much resistance, quelled, to some extent, the disturbance, and arrested twelve evil-disposed persons, who were held to keep the peace.

STABBING AFFRAY IN CAMDEN.—Last evening two men indulged in a quarrel at Fourth street and Bridge avenue. Their names are Bijion Mitchell and James Durkin. They are brothers-in-law. What originated the melee cannot be definitely ascertained. It is supposed to have been a family affair. Durkin was sitting on a step; Mitchell came up and said something to him in regard to fighting. A scuffle ensued, during the course of which the aggressor was seen to drop a knife. It was picked up by a bystander; and at the urgent request of the owner it was handed to him. Shortly after he made another attack on Durkin, and when separated by the policemen it was discovered that Durkin had received a stab in the left side, directly in the region of the heart. The wound was inflicted with the large blade of an ordinary pocket-knife, and is not very dangerous, although causing considerable pain. Fortunately the knife took an oblique direction, and did not penetrate more than half an inch; had it gone straight, there is no doubt but that Durkin would have been a corpse this morning. Policeman Owens arrested Mitchell, and a hearing took place before Mayor Cox, which resulted in the holding over of the defendant to answer at Court.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.—The political excitement and antagonism were not confined to the immediate precincts of the various Johnsonian Conventions yesterday, but the discontented delegates—no doubt irritated beyond forbearance with failure, resulting from their too enthusiastic efforts—carried their wrath embosomed until at some favorable opportunity they could vent it unsparingly upon their more successful brethren. Thus it happened that at American street and Columbia avenue two men met, who, far from being prudent or cool-headed, were soon involved in the intricacies and troubles of a partisan discussion. It is said that about 6 o'clock last evening they again met, and still disagreeing, one of them, Hugh Boyle, aged thirty-eight, drew a revolver, and fired it twice at his opposing friend, Thomas Clary. One of the shots passed through Clary's coat-sleeve, while the other entered his left forearm, fracturing the bone. The wounded man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, at Frankford road and Palmer street. Boyle was arrested by Officer Pollock, and taken before Alderman Heins, and was committed for a further hearing.

BREVITIES.—A dense fog covered the river this morning.——A musical change hath occurred; instead of warblings of beautifully plumed songsters, we now have the discordant buzzing of innumerable locusts in our parks. ——Men walk into eternity quickly when they step off from the wharves into the river.——All attempts for the restoration of order in the Democratic City and County Conventions yesterday proved abortive. Harmony did not perch itself within the Johnsonian precincts of either Washington or the National Guards' Hall.——The gullibility of man is amazing—witness the daily swindles.——All the educational institutions of this city are now in full operation. The disparaging comments on the multiplicity of studies enforced on the students in some of our higher schools are many.——Great preparations are being made to receive Bishop Wood on his return.——The weather was pleasant this morning, notwithstanding the shadowy clouds and lack of sunshine.——The main culvert at Thirty-third and Market streets caved in yesterday, making a deep and dangerous pitfall.

THREATENING TO KILL.—John Jenkins, forty years old, and married, became, it is said, intoxicated yesterday. In the afternoon he returned to his residence, No. 912 Coates street, and to entertain himself commenced the partial demolition of all things within his domicile. Tables were overturned, chairs smashed, and dishes broken with a wholesale recklessness, and upon remonstrance by the lady of the house, he announced his determination to end her existence, and would have attempted the same, no doubt, had not the soporific influences of the "hard drink" conquered. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Massey in $1000 bail to answer.

HOUSE ENTERED.—On Monday night the dwelling of Mr. Freedly, at Nineteenth and Sansom streets, was entered by burglars, who gained ingress by cutting a hole in the back door large enough to admit an individual. About 10 o'clock a servant girl of the house opposite cried out that the house was being robbed. No notice was taken of this, and soon after a wagon drove up, a man got out of the dining-room window, and with an accomplice jumped into the vehicle, and drove off. The family were away at the time.

RIOTING.—Patrick Murphy and Michael Mohan, having lately been involved in a family quarrel with an old gentleman, proceeded to his house at Somerset and Spring streets, and commenced a spirited attack upon it. It is said that for the space of fifteen minutes they kept throwing stones at the house and in the windows, when the policemen of the Eighteenth District interfered with their revengeful sport and arrested them. Alderman Sinex committed them in default of $600 bail to answer at Court.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The Republican Convention of the Twenty-sixth Ward, which did not complete its labors until yesterday, made the following nominations:—

Select Council—J. W. Robbins.
Common Council—David Gouldy.
School Directors—Charles Begley, Charles Adams, J. R. Fletcher, Colonel E. R. Badger.

ARREST OF A RIOTER.—In the riot mentioned yesterday among politicians, wherein a boy was shot and an officer's life assailed, Robert Lyster Smith's name was mentioned as being the chief and the one who fired the shots. He was arrested at Third and Queen streets, and held by Alderman Morrow in $2000 bail to answer.

STEALING CLOTHES.—John Welsh, who for some time has been incarcerated in prison for numerous misdemeanors, could not restrain his innate propensity for stealing, and yesterday was caught in the act of carrying off a bundle of clothes not his own. Alderman Dallas committed him.

CAPE MAY.—The COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape Island will receive guests until Monday, Sept. 9. With fine weather and excellent bathing, persons wishing to spend a few days at the seashore could not select a more pleasant season than the first two weeks in September.

CRUELTY.—A man giving his name as James Melony was arrested while in the act of cruelly beating his horse with a tailboard, at Fifteenth and Federal streets, yesterday afternoon. Officer Burling promptly arrested him, and Alderman Dallas committed him in default of bail.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Richard Boylan, a seaman on the barque "Amy," of which William Barley was mate, made complaint that the latter had committed an unprovoked and grievous assault upon him. The barque "Amy" was sailing on the high seas on the eleventh day of August last, when the mate called upon Boylan to help tack the ship, and before the latter could comply he was struck twice, knocked down, and then he alleges was brutally kicked, his teeth virtually being sent crashing down his throat by a blow.

The case came up for investigation before Commissioner Hibler. But by the curious law of Congress, which holds that an assault on the high seas is not an assault, unless a dangerous weapon is used, thereby allowing a sailor to be mauled unceasingly with a clenched fist, the defendant was discharged, and left rejoicing.

A MAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.—Last evening Charles Blanis was in the bar-room of his father's tavern, at the corner of Wood and Levering streets. While there three Germans entered, bearing the one surname of Schmidt, and, wrangling about their drinks, commenced an assault on Blanis. He was knocked down, and while in a prostrate position he was frightfully beaten by the three men with heavy beer mugs. His head presented a fearful appearance, being covered with cuts and abrasions, and he was discovered, long after the assailants had made their escape, in a very dangerous condition. Serious results are apprehended.

RUN OVER.—Last evening Edward Carney, residing at Thirty-second street and Darby road, was run over by a street car west of the Market street bridge and killed. He leaves a wife and five children. His body was frightfully mutilated.

CUT HER THROAT.—Mrs. Genter, residing at Ashmead and Clinton streets, cut her throat this morning at 6·55 o'clock. She lies in a very precarious condition.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing, to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROWING REPUTATION.—If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America, and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith during the last twelve months, were published at length, it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of approbatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants, planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, etc., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The confidence manifested by the people of these countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, etc., have been heavier than at any former period,

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic, and general invigorant, they all testify to its remarkable efficiency.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is shaken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take Plantation Bitters, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the Side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement yield at once to the health-giving influence of Plantation Bitters. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.—It is not often that we feel ourselves called upon to give *eclat* to a "patent medicine," but the fact that "*Helmbold's Extract Buchu*" stares us in the face from the columns of nearly every leading journal throughout the country entitles it to a hearing. Upon inquiring of a number of our most respectable citizens and physicians, who despise anything like quackery, we find that *Helmbold's Extract Buchu* is telling its own story to thousands in every accessible part of the Union, and beyond it. The indubitable evidence afforded us that it is *not* a nostrum, but an invaluable medicine, compounded from vegetable substances purely, upon the highest principles of chemical and medical science, first drew our attention to its merits; and from the statements made to us by gentlemen in this city and elsewhere, whose testimony is of the highest character, we are free to admit that *Helmbold's Extract Buchu* is worthy of all the prominence it is receiving. Moreover, we are convinced that its occasional use would be of invaluable service to the health of every household, as it is not only the most effectual specific known in *materia medica*, in the diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and other internal organs to which young and old of both sexes are liable, but its effect upon the general health of all who try it is apparent, and, in many cases, surprising. It increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, thereby reducing all unnatural enlargements, and removing local pains and inflammation. We believe, upon the whole, that a more health-promoting and universally desirable medicine has never been given to the public than *Helmbold's Extract Buchu*, and if, by the strong terms of commendation here bestowed upon it, we shall have promoted its more general adoption as the foremost family medicine of the age, it will be a real service to the community. The advertisement of this article, which will be found in another column, we advise all our readers to read, and *believe practically*, if they are afflicted with any of the symptoms which the Buchu professes to remedy.

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE IS A STANDARD MEDICINE—a compound of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, and containing no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations. Having before us the testimonials of thousands of persons who have been restored to sound health from its use, it is recommended to the afflicted with entire confidence in the belief that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the diseases for whose cure it is designed.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, the Alterative will be found to be a most effective medicine. Acting directly on the circulation, it purifies the blood, and passes with it into every tissue and fibre of the body, removing every particle of disease from the system.

FOR SCROFULA, in all its forms, whether *Ulcerations of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, etc.*, the Alterative has been found pre-eminently successful. By its action on the blood, it destroys the virus or poisonous principle from which those diseases originate.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, the immediate cause of which will nearly always be found to be an obstructed state of the pores, JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a certain remedy. It not only removes the obstinate state of the pores, but it frees the blood and perspiration from all impurities and gross particles which are so liable to obstruct the small perspiratory vessels.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

BY a perusal of one of the pamphlets of the Washington Library Company, organized in aid of the Riverside Institute, we see that among the presents to be distributed among those who purchase stock in aid of this deserving charity there are nearly four hundred valued at from $50 upwards, the highest being worth the snug fortune of $40,000. The stock, it will be remembered, is sold at $1 per share, the purchaser taking his choice from a collection of eight steel-plate engravings, all of which are of the finest finish and workmanship. On the twenty-fifth of this month, when the distribution of $380,000 worth of presents takes place, each share of stock will guarantee one present; or, in other words, for every dollar invested an engraving and a present are promised. The plan is a most liberal one, and as the proceeds are for a most deserving object, none can do better than aid in helping to crown the affair with more than success.

GOOD NEWS!!—A Card. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothing House under the Continental, have just received a handsome lot of VERY FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, to which they wish to call the attention of their customers and the public generally. All in want of new Fall Clothing are invited to look at these goods and the prices of Ready-made Suits before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to customer work.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
First Class Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental Hotel.

LOOKING GLASSES, wholesale and retail, at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street. Manufacturers' Mouldings and Frames at a liberal discount to the trade.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WHEN you feel a Cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
Best R. M. Clothing.
Best R. M. Clothing.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

LIPPINCOTT—HANSELL.—On the 3d instant, by Friends' ceremony, RICHARD R. LIPPINCOTT to ELLA, daughter of James S. Hansell, all of Rancocas, N. J.

SMALWOOD—LAUGHLIN.—On the evening of August 8, by Rev. W. W. Barr, Mr. JOHN SMALWOOD and Miss JANE LAUGHLIN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BURGIN.—On the morning of the 4th instant, WILLIE, son of John H. and Ruth S. Burgin, aged 6 years.

COPELAND.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARGERA ANN COPELAND, wife of Thomas Copeland, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 407 Washington avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DE YOUNG.—On the morning of the 3d instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, William W. Caldwell, ISAAC R. DE YOUNG, aged 71 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 338 Thirty-fourth street West Philadelphia, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—At Beverly, N. J., September 3, THOMAS HANFORD, infant son of John T. and Mary E. Henderson, aged 6 months and 2 weeks.

Services at the residence of his parents, on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 7·45 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

SCHLATER.—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, CASPER U. SCHLATER, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., and brothers of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 722 N. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ARE YOU PICKLING CABBAGE, PEPpers, Green Tomatoes, or other vegetables which require slicing, you will find the adjustible Slaw Cutter very convenient. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CHINA-HEAD NAILS WITH PLATED AND Gilt Disks, and gilt and silvered cone-head nails for picture frames, photograph albums, and upholstering. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FRENCH WIRE NAILS AND BRASS ESCUTcheon Pins of a variety of sizes, clout, finishing, and cigar box nails, gimp, and upholsterers' tacks. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE: [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81 42 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 2 1m5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 1 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p]

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRAble Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown 8 6 1m*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 4 23wfm5p

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whate
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrick, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRICK.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 17 w2m5

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

The European Markets To-Day.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 4—NOON.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie RR., 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—Noon—Cotton steady; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Other articles are without change.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool, has arrived here, with dates to the 24th ult.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 25½@27c. Flour heavy; sales of 7000 barrels; state, $6·35@10·65; Ohio, $8·30@11·25; Western, $6·65@12·85; Southern, $9@13; California Flour, $11·50@13·50. Wheat quiet; sales of 10,00 bushels; amber Michigan, $2·32; amber State, $2·34. Corn quiet; 44,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·15@1·17. Oats firmer; 23,000 bushels sold; Western, 85@86c. Beef quiet; sales of 1500 bbls.; new Mess, $23·50@23·65. Lard quiet; 1100 bbls. sold at 12½@14c. Whisky steady.

MR. S. G. GRIGGS, the eminent bookseller and publisher of Chicago, is in this city on a visit of business and pleasure. Mr. Griggs embarked in business in Chicago in 1849, when the annual amount of sales of his house did not exceed *fifty thousand* dollars, and now it is estimated at millions of dollars annually, Chicago being the great distributing centre for the West and Northwest of not only all of the publications of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, but also of England and Europe.

The Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The United States schooner Oriental, from Punta Rasa on the 26th via Key West, arrived here yesterday, and reports that nothing was seen of the steamer Narva, which had to go round Tortugas before she got to Punta Rasa. By telegram received last evening at 6 P. M., the Narva had not arrived at Key West. In all probability the ship will have been prevented from proceeding, as was the intention, in consequence of the state of the weather, which is exceedingly variable, with rain squalls prevailing. The United States steamer Lenapee was seen by the Oriental off Cayo Romano.

CORBESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4,

OLD AND NEW SERVANTS.

As we walk straight on down the great Valley of the Shadow, and moisten our crust with bitter tears, there are certain agents appointed to attend on us in our progress, apparently to smooth our path. Happy Eden, where our first parents waited on themselves! With the fall came sin, and death—and servants into the world. Happy the Otaheitans and other savages; *they* can accomplish their simple round of duties without menial aid. Even their prisoners they do not make slaves, as we might reasonably suppose; they eat them. If they would, indeed, do that kindly office in the instance of "Jeames" and "Chawles!"

The thing has been too much overdone. Luxury and civilization have taught us to multiply the necessary aids, which we foolishly imagine are indispensable. Napoleon sums it all up, as he happily summed up so many things, in almost an epigram. "The hereditary Hapsburgs may be shaved by others; one who is the Rodolph of his family shaves himself." That is to say, effeminacy and luxury are weakly dependent on the services of others, not in shaving merely; but your fresh, independent, healthy hero serves himself. It could scarcely be insisted on that servants should be wholly abolished; but reform is sadly wanting.

Not being the scion of a lordly house, nor indeed a scion that was nursed in what is called "the lap of luxury," albeit a decent and even opulent sufficiency was never wanting, fate happily ordained that we should not be waited on by the dreadful familiars, who seem to be all prolonged calves and clouds of powder. Their dreadful offices were never needed. No one can guess what is in store for us before we die, or what dazzling service may entitle us to receive a coronet at the hands of our sovereign. Yet as such distinction entails the dreadful offices of those attendants, it would seem to embitter that laudable triumph. Those long and languid men, flabby in texture, would appear to take the function of the slave on the car of the Roman general. Their terrible equanimity and monotonous whiteness appal. In that remote contingency of the coronet just alluded to, lordly state should be kept altogether without *their* assistance. They would embitter the revels, and on any occasions of state the aid of hired professionals would more than suffice.

Wandering round the more noble squares, we catch glimpses through hall windows and open hall doors of these splendid but costly figures. They seem to us outsiders about as ornamental as the Dresden on my lady's chimney-piece. They lean languidly and converse with each other, their calves crossed something after the manner of the supporting limbs of a camp-stool. Sometimes they may borrow, unwittingly, from Cruikshank, and ask one another in easy innocence, "What is taxes, Thomas?" Wonderful aristocrats! We serve them, not they us. Their manner and air, if imported into the classes above, would be the perfection of refined hauteur and accomplished languor. About the door of one of our great mansions in one of our grander squares, an "afternoon tea," or what is called a kettle-drum, was lately going on. The carriages were drawn up in crowds in a pleasant yet harmonious disorder, en échellon, to use the military phrase. A whole group of the gentlemen, who sat behind, were gathered round the door, talking in an easy way, as if on the steps of their club. They were rallying, I think, a very handsome gentleman, certainly over six feet high, on the natural penchant which they insisted was entertained for him in a very exalted quarter. These compliments he accepted with an air of high-bred good humor, and without a shade of vexation. I thought I could distinguish in the group the regular traces of circles above them; but, indeed, these things only repeat themselves. I thought I saw the heavy political man, the old stager, who knows the world, had been "fast" in his youth, and seen service—that is, many services; also the young airy gallant, fresh upon town and delighted with everything, and whose handling of his cane betrayed a little inexperience, and the funny, jovial fellow, who had a fund of humor. At times a loud and hearty burst of laughter, as if in a club window, attested his powers. Then came a bit of nature. Up drove a brougham, clearly an hired one, and hired from an obscure professor. Its footman got down, and was looking for a house. This ignorance was raw enough, and, indeed, a glimpse at the tenants showed something in the country cousin way. But the servant—their servant! He was a mere country lad, put into a livery made by a country town tailor, with a country town hat, white cotton gloves, a world too wide and too long for his fingers. But apart from these accidents, the air of the fellow betrayed him; he scented of the plough. He passed by looking at the numbers wildly, and then went back to his employers. They pointed to the group of gentlemen who were conversing, and presently, a little nervous all the time, he came up to them and asked for information. The laugh was suspended. The seven or eight gentlemen all looked down at this grotesque belonging to their order, for he was very short, and his coat tails stuck in a really comic way. One of them answered his question with perfect politeness, not without sarcasm, that "This was the 'ouse jest be'nd 'im." But as the provincial novice moved away, elate with his information, the seven or eight faces looked after him in intense enjoyment, the young elegant simpered, the humorist made a joke; there was a galaxy of smiles, but, mark, nothing to exceed the laws of propriety. They could not but enjoy it. But a richer treat remained: when the ancient brougham drew up, and the provincial half-page, half-footman—for he hovered on the boundary between—helped out his ladies tenderly, the gentlemen drew aside with the air of high-bred men, yet with a look of amused curiosity and superciliousness that was charming. One assumed a sickly smile, and made his eye blink, carrying out the fiction of an eye-glass. Yet it must be understood distinctly that as the country-town ladies passed in, in their country-town finery of a passé pattern, there was nothing to trench on the laws of good breeding, save, indeed, in the behavior of one gentleman in the rear, and covered, so to speak, by his fellows, who threw back his powdered head and gave a stamp on the pavement in a sort of silent spasm of laughter. The humorist of the circle was very pleasant on the whole scene, though in a low and suppressed voice, as became an assembly of gentlemen.

But it is in what are called "great houses" that we feel awe-stricken by these gentry. We are invited on a visit to the Most Noble the Marquis of Frendlesham, and find a tall white being, whose address and calmness, whose placid stare, make us feel uncomfortable, "told off" specially to look after our happiness. His name is perhaps "Charles." In vain do we reassure ourselves that this is only some "common fellow," a mere footman, certainly of inferior clay; for still the result is uncomfortable. Why not have human beings to wait at these august places, not icicles or rods? We know very well what goes on below; for our wife brings her maid, who is on a visit too, and made welcome to the greater community down stairs. The place seems to swarm with the ladies and gentlemen that attend on other ladies and gentlemen. The strictest division is enforced. Our lady's-maid, as a guest, is welcomed in the housekeeper's room, and sits with Mr. Cook, the butler, Mrs. Colley, the housekeeper, Jackson, the groom of the chambers, and Mr. Jones, the steward. Here more elegant manners prevail. But afar off our maid hears the pleasant laughter in the "servants' 'all," the more unrestrained revels, where "Jeames" and "Chawles" are giving way to their natural spirits as men of the world, who knew town life, convulsing the rustics present by their delineation of London life and manners. To be a "gentleman" on a visit at one of these great houses must be a great treat, and a welcome change. My lord's valet has nothing but the mere valet duties, in reference to my lord's clothes and hot water; the rest of his time is for himself. The noble person who entertains takes care, for the sake of his own credit, that the entertainment in the way of eating and drinking shall be on a fitting scale of liberality. My lord's valet, who is a fair and rather sickly young man wearing beautiful linen and a gold chain, is much admired by the rosy and buxom ladies who look at him from afar off, from the scullery say, but dare not approach nearer. Of a morning we often see him through the trees taking a pensive walk, really as regards dress (he has a shooting coat of my lord's on) not to be distinguished from my lord himself. But he is not much favored by the other gentlemen, who say he is "dayvilish fine." Who that loves human character would not take any reasonable step, save, of course, unworthy listening at keyholes, etc., to look on at this strange world down stairs? It would be the most entertaining mirth-moving pastime. There is an admirable farce, full of humor, the credit of which a clergyman-schoolmaster assumed, but which really came from David Garrick, that deals with this under-side of life, and which has been too much neglected of late years. Who has not laughed with a genuine enjoyment at High Life Below Stairs, and the quarrel of My Lord Duke and Sir Harry about their respective pretensions to "Lady Bab"? The chord of true humor is touched here, and finds an echo in Reality, the *real* source of genuine laughter. Not as now, when some poor accident, which is merely absurd and not humorous, some wretched twist of mouth or catchword, is made the basis of a farce. The point in High Life Below Stairs is to be found in our nature, and the play will be understood and relished a hundred years hence.

In a community of this sort, where the menial offices devolve on guests as well as hosts (we are still on the lower level), there sometimes will arise serious causes of quarrel. High words arise, not so much between Jeames and Chawles, as between Chawles and Miss Cotter, Lady Harriet's own maid. This arises naturally out of a division of duties only imperfectly settled; and the guest betimes, as he lies in bed, has heard an angry conflict on the stairs, alternating with sarcasm and strong personality, together with a sound as of ladies' boots being flung down, with an "It ain't my dooty; I ain't a-going to wait on *your* Lady Har-yet," with a prompt retort, "Pick 'em up, you leow fellah you!" But in the evenings in the 'all, everything is smoothed away, and Chawles forgets the past like a true gentleman and man of the world as he is, who scorns to war with the softer sex.

Perhaps the next entertaining and satisfactory of all the lower professions, the most variegated and exciting, must be that of a "waiter" in elegant practice. It is surprising it is not overstocked. There are many of our sons and brothers in what *they* consider promising practice at the bar, and making not nearly so much in fees, and they never enjoy perquisites. I speak, of course, of a waiter with a good connexion, who is on terms of friendship with the leading cooks and confectioners, and who is known to have a light charming touch, and so much respect for the dignity of his order as to take but a moderate tithe out of what is going. There are plenty of your rude coarse hands, whose very air and bearing are an offense. In all professions there are the bunglers; the heavy men, who miss the opportunity often offered, and which does not again present itself.

It is surprising how much depends on this "tact," as it may be called. How often has the first brief set the briefless on his road to fame and fortune! Erskine, when so called on in an emergency, felt, he said, his little ones at home tugging at his gown. And often the stray waiter, obscure, unknown, "had in" on the pressure of the moment, simply and wholly because there was none else to be had, this artist—to speak by the card—has so thoroughly identified himself with the part, thrown himself with such good humor and zeal in the desperation of the crisis supplying the place of the absent, being here, there, and everywhere, that he at once attracted the favor of all present; and A. B. (he would not like me to name him), whom we now feel hovering behind us at my lord duke's, nay, even at yet higher jinks, without whom no decent solemnity is complete, who has a clerk to keep his book and take his fees (as in the other profession), traces it all to this humble beginning. But I think it was the occasion, not the cause. His preferment must have come. But, it may be repeated, of all the less exalted professions, which entail what is called the sweat of the brow, waiting is the most enticing. Waiters see the best and the most intellectual: they hold conversations with the noblest and most gifted in the land—with the premier, the primate, the lord mayor, the poet, the novelist, the orator: they converse in easy fashion on the peripatetic questions as to the choice of wine, whether port, sherry, claret, or madeira—and the reply surely amounts to a conversation? What glittering scenes of splendor they are admitted to! What ravishing beauty they may look on! They, indeed, go out to balls, dinners, and parties, as much as the most fashionable. No wonder that everything else—trade, labor, and even that final haven of public-house proprietorship—should be more or less insipid. By a little fiction they may hold themselves as much invited as the guests. And, let it be added, that, without impeachment of guilt, there are certain tithings, in the way of meats and drinks of the choicest sort, to which they are fairly entitled, provided they be taken with delicacy and moderation. There are remnants and surplusages which no host can grudge them, possibly because there can be no restraint of any practical value. But his must be a low, coarse mind that can bring disgrace upon his order by flagrant and helpless intoxication. The emoluments, too, are certainly opulent, not to say luxurious. Many a gentleman that is in good practice receives several retainers for the one night, and with good hands such divided service has its value. Money is put by; and after very few years the cherished goal is reached, and the longed-for "public" opened. This, the longed-for Bar, is what the Bench would be for a member of the other profession.

In contrast to occasional and transient service, who does not know the family treasure, the pearl of price, the faithful retainer, who has been in the family, "man and boy, nigh forty year"—in short, the old servant? Such come very dramatically on the stage; there they are accustomed at seasons of family pressure to bring out their "little hoards," their life's savings, and with a "it ain't much, miss, but, such as it is, you are welcome to it," press their assistance on the young daughter of the family. This is the theatrical view; but some of these ancient retainers have their inconveniences. They are the true old men of the sea—never to be parted with save under conditions of a handsome pension, whose amount is an indignity and cause of injury. Their redeeming merit is a strict honesty; they will not wrong you in what they call "a pin's point." But they are more passive where others are concerned. They think something is due to the credit of the house, and rather stand up for all impositions. They keep us in a decent bondage, the ladies in a sort of terrorism; and grave consultations have to be held, and mutual support conceded, before "John" or "William" can be asked to go out on some message, or worse, have the news broken to him that Mr. and Mrs. Brown are coming to dinner. Dinners, teas, messages, are all so many synonyms for trouble. The face of the ancient retainer, as he opens the hall door to admit some new modern "notion"—say a fern case, carried in by two men—is worth studying, bearing an expression compounded of disgust, wonder, contempt, and anger. He looks after the object with a muttered "Well, well! after *that!* Now *this* ends it!" As for the "Rooshian" system as applied to dinners, *that* "goes beyond the beyonds." In his eyes, it is next to sitting down like the savages, and pulling the meat with our fingers. The idea of a dinner that is no dinner, a table with nothing to eat upon it! That in its own way *was* going beyond the beyonds. But when the retainer gets sick and is prostrated and near his end, as he, but no one else, thinks; when he moans and crones over himself, and more than hints in faltering accents that it is the overwork of the cruel family who have brought him to this sore pass, but whom he forgives, with a "No matter *now*," dating it all from the night of the party, when all that weary, "weary work" was laid on his back. Everything on his back. It is we who are in the service of these "treasures," not they in ours.

They do not consider, too, how often they bring us to shame by their free-and-easy bearing, their volunteer conversations at the hall door. With persons of condition and acute observation they talk on perfect equality. It was an old Irish retainer who was on duty in the hall of, of course, an Irish family, on the night of a party, and called after some of the company who were going in a wrong direction to take off their cloaks, etc.—"Come back, will ye! Come back, I say. *It's in here yee's to shtrip!*" And yet, take them for all in all, with all their failings and blemishes, and the slavery into which they sell us—still after a line of monsters, who drink and steal, or are impudent, or quarrelsome, or idle, the eye looks back wistfully to the honest imperfections of the "old retainer." Between them both there is not much to choose. Yet the absence of vices is a recommendation.

Still it is always good to see masters and servants grow old together; even better to see hereditary service kept up—where there is a lineage of service in the servants' halls as well as a lineage recorded in Burke, where the son of the late Sir John's old butler ministers to Sir John's successor. It is in such houses that every kind of menial office is best performed. Such families have their systems and traditions, in which there are traditions of service that cause every new servant, when new servants are required, to fall into the ways of the house—ways of too old growth, and too firmly established, to be lightly thrown out of order. To govern a large establishment well requires an education, just as much as teaching and training are required to make efficient servants.

A good servant is a pearl of great price, and yet, somehow, there are few who would like to have Mr. Joseph Andrews for their footman. The notion of a pious man-servant is, somehow, offensive, possibly from a suspicion of insincerity, though this seems a rather harsh idea. A more reasonable explanation is the perpetual reminder of our own inferiority to one who *should* be inferior in all things, even in piety. We have a sneaking preference for the man who had no objection to attend family prayer, but hoped it would be considered in the wages; there was a frankness in this declaration which commended itself at once. Here we were superior. We could reason—drop the word—and bring him back to right courses. But with Mr. Joseph Andrews it is different; be he ever so respectful or so modest in his piety, we do not like it. But this is opening a chapter in human nature; for, perhaps, we do not like "superior piety" in others, even in our equals.

What does all this point to? Whither are we to turn? There must be relief somewhere. The evil is beginning to excite the consideration of thoughtful men.

It is, indeed, a judgment on our vanity. To gratify the wretched pomp of having what Mr. Justice Blackstone calls one of "the worthier blood" to open our door when Mr. Jones calls, we suffer actually at home, and lay down our unresisting bodies to be driven over again and again by a vile Juggernaut butler or footman. Away with the nuisance, I say! The real remedy is not so far off. There is a neat-handed Phyllis, trim—perhaps pretty—smart—light of touch, soft in walk, nimble, brisk, and, above all, willing. Her shoes do not creak like that sot's whom we had to send away last week, having been roused, by a strong smell of burning, to go down pantry-wards, and having there found a lighted candle under a shelf, which was slowly "charring" away, while the wretch was lying on his bed with his clothes on, and a bottle of our best brandy beside him. She does not clatter among your silver at the sideboard, or take an hour getting round the table. In the value of her attendance she is worth two of the chartered brutes, especially to those who have no legitimate estate to keep up. An attentive, quiet, ready, systematic male servitor at table is, however, invaluable, not only to himself, but as an example to the less accomplished understrappers, and where he is in his proper place, that is, with a master who can afford to keep him. Those who cannot, should be contented with and prize the neat-handed Phyllis. But, alas! how many struggle on with mongrel men-servants merely for the ostentation of the thing, and undergo endless domestic tortures for the vicarious display of crested buttons and bits of gold lace.—*All the Year Round.*

—Mr. Edmund Yates is engaged in writing a novel for a paper about to be started in Liverpool, entitled *The Reader*, the name of a well-known and lately dead London weekly, which was originally started by Mr. G. H. Dewes and Mr. Edward Whittey, author of "Friends in Bohemia." Mr. Tom Hood's novel, "A Golden Heart," was first published in this way in a Birmingham paper of large circulation; and the late Sheridan Knowles wrote a novel which saw the light in the same unsatisfactory fashion in a London journal. The *Yorkshire Post* has a serial running through its columns by a well-known writer; and other English journals will doubtless follow suit, in order to keep and amuse their subscribers.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 6 2m4p]

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank* 5 1tf

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1y

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1863.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
8 16 fmwts30

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
8 10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY. RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

I. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Iength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 6l fmwam

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS:
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 85c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 88c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER;
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11 PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 204 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INTERESEING ITEMS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE MARVELOUS BOY.—As might have been expected, the statement in our columns a few days since concerning a boy in this city possessed of the marvellous faculty of appearing in two places at one time, has been received with a limited degree of credulity by a number of readers. We did not vouch for the truth of the article, and only made public a narrative that we had from others. Many persons have addressed us inquiries concerning the boy, and one gentleman, whose letter we give in full, stated a similar circumstance of a lady with whom he was personally acquainted.

Yesterday we received a visit from Mr. Enlow, of Sangamon county, Ill., who confirms some of the startling statements which we have already made. He says the boy (whose name we must still withhold out of respect to the earnest wishes of his parents) was seen at his house several times during three days in April last, at which time his parents assert solemnly that he was at home in this city, and momentarily expected to die. In one instance he was seen walking in the road near the house. A little girl who knew him, thinking he had suddenly come on a visit, ran out to meet him, but returned in a few minutes, saying he had disappeared, and that she had seen a ghost.

Mr. Enlow, uncle of the youth, further informs us that on last Sunday evening, while sitting in a private chamber conversing with the parents, the boy entered the room as if in perfect health, and walked up to the table in presence of them all. The mother almost fainted, and rushing into the next room, found her boy in a violent spasm. He is daily wasting away, and cannot long survive. The writer has had an interview with the family and has seen the boy, together with a number of gentlemen in this city, who will vouch for these statements.

A few facts concerning his history may be of interest to superstitious persons and those fond of the wonderful. His mother states that he learned to talk with difficulty, and has always been strangely abstracted in manner, and yet in all other respects he is not unlike any other child. Two years ago he was drowned in a pond while playing with other children, was brought out of the water and restored to life after having been dead eight minutes. In his birth there is nothing mysterious. He is not the "seventh son of a seventh son," nor anything of the sort. He is simply flesh and blood.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ARE THERE CHANGES IN THE MOON?—The last number of *Silliman's Journal* sums up the observations upon the supposed changes in the moon:—"In the centre of the bright spot which covers the former crater 'Linne' there appears a minute black point, indicating a crater of about 600 yards diameter. The original crater appears to have been a deep one, and about 10,000 yards in diameter. This small crater was so plainly visible as to have been noticed (independently, as it would seem) by Dr. Schmidt at Athens, by P. Secchi at Rome, and by Professor Lyman at New Haven. It was detected here three days after the sun had risen over the horizon of 'Linne,' and when the sun was therefore 30 deg. or 35 deg. high upon it. These observations show that any change which has taken place is not in the nature of a development of a cloud, but imply rather that the old crater has been filled up by an eruption from the small one now visible. According to Professor Respighi of Rome, the western margin of the small crater in 'Linne' is higher than the eastern, and was even visible as a bright point just before the sun arose upon the crater. He thinks that the historical evidence is not sufficient, however, to prove beyond doubt that a change has taken place. Dr. Schmidt states that numerous and careful observations made during the four lunations, both in the waxing and the waning moon, prove that 'Linne,' under no direction of the sun's light, can now be seen as a normal crater. Mr. Flammarion, at Paris, observing carefully the place of 'Linne' immediately after the rising of the sun upon it, could not detect the least shadow either within or without the position of the former crater. The fact that the height of the mountain was never given by the early observers he adduces as proof that it did not then have great altitude above the surrounding plain. Watching the place of 'Linne' before the sun rose upon it, he saw no light."

A SOLEMN WARNING.—The Wynn-Vinton case, now pending in the New York Courts, conveys a solemn warning to American women in Paris who depend upon American men at home for the means of seeing the wonders of Europe, or mingling in expensive continental society. Miss Wynn, the ward of Dr. Vinton, writes to him that her allowance from the estate of her late father is wholly insufficient to cover her expenses; that she is engaged in a wretched struggle; that if she continues poor she will be "compelled to work for her living," and "does not much care what she does, for money must be made somehow." The guardian shows that the outgo was at the rate of six thousand dollars in sixteen months, and that horseback riding alone cost his ward twelve hundred dollars a year, and contends that this expenditure is extravagant, and not provided for in the will of which he is an executor. Further, he replies to the letter of complaint that if a sojourn in Paris, and "the *entrée* to the best society and the Court circle," involve such ruinous outlays, his ward should "retire to Jersey, or some part of the world where she will escape the temptation of spending money." It is not quite clear whether or not the doctor regards "Jersey" as a foreign region, but his advice is, nevertheless, applicable to sundry lavish Americans, male and female, who spend money like water in Paris. To enjoy a foreign trip it is not necessary to live in the most expensive cities, although fashionable women often consider it indispensable.

THE BABY.—Who knows not the beautiful group of babe and mother, sacred in nature, now sacred also in the religious associations of half the globe? Welcome to the parents is the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than a soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. The small despot asks so little that all Nature and Reason are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. All day, between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon-house, sputters and spurns, and puts on his faces of importance; and when he fasts, the little Pharisee fails not to sound his trumpet before him. Out of the blocks, thread-spools, cards, and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio. With an acoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound. But chiefly, like his senior countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation. Mistrusting the cunning of his small legs, he wishes to ride on the necks and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand—no seniority of age, no gravity of character; uncles, aunts, cousins, grandsires, grandames—all fall an easy prey; he conforms to nobody, all conform to him; all caper and make mouths, and babble and chirrup to him. On the strongest shoulders he rides, and pulls the hair of laureled heads.—*R. W. Emerson.*

A VIRGINIA "BIRD."—The fashionable amusement just now in Virginia, according to a Lynchburg paper, is "shooting bats." "A sharp fusillade," it says, "is opened every afternoon on this feathery tribe, from the summits of the hills. The birds are very numerous, and are said to eat well." To call the bat a "bird," and speak of it as "feathery," is about equal to the Irishman, who, on being stung by a bee, exclaimed:—"'Tis a purty bird, but how hot its little fut is!" The assertion that the bat "eats well" is valuable, however, as being thr first trustworthy information on record as to the appetite of that winged reptile. The Lynchburg journal further asks:—"Can some one inform us where all the bats stay in the daytime, and are bats and whip-po-wills the same thing?" The fact is that the so-called "bat" of Virginia is not a bat at all, but the bird known as the nighthawk. It belongs to the swallow family, and is also a connection of the whip-poor-(not "po") will. It bears no resemblance whatever to the bat proper, except a certain similarity in its manner of flight. The Virginia gentlemen may be great sportsmen, but they are evidently not well up in their ornithology.

DICKENS' VISIT.—The London *Star* says that Mr. Dickens objected to be hampered by business trammels of any kind in case of a new visit to the United States, and, therefore, sent out his own agent, Mr. George Dolby, to "investigate the conveniences and practicabilities of the scheme. Mr. Dolby will conclude no arrangement whatever, but will return to England with his report, by which Mr. Dickens' future movements as regards America will be governed." It is understood that Mr. Dolby is inclined to make a favorable report.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.
The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, in Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Fao'l Accommodation, No. 1..... 10:30 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..... 1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:20 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train..... 8:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 12:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3..... 9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 11:15 P. M.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express..... 1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2..... 4:10 P. M.
Day Express..... 6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3..... 7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 9 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... { 2d class, 2 25 / 1st class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Newegp, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
June 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4:00 P.M. Cape May Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9:00 A.M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger,
4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11:00 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 7, 8, 9, 11 P. M.
The 5:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 4½, 6¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 5:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:20 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia..... 7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia..... 12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven..... 8:10 P. M.
EASTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Erie..... 10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie..... 5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven..... 7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport..... 8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 5:40 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:00 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 6:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A.M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 5:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:40 A. M and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 2:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:05 P. M., 4:00 and 6:05 P. M.
Trains leave for West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 15 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Ruperi, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:25 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatbo

THE FASHIONS.

The Sea-side Season and Rural Toilets—Preparations of the Ladies—Novel Indacement to Expense—Concerts at Ems, and a Rich Display of Dresses—A Novelty for Matinees—The "Frizzled Pug" Head-Dress—New Dress Materials, Bonnets, and Veils—An English Princess on Confederated Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—On concluding my last fashion letter I held forth a hope to your readers that this would contain sea-side intelligence, by which festivities and toilets at watering places were understood. I am compelled to say that what I have seen for Vichy is generally very inferior to the preparations made on preceding years. One or two foreign princesses are coming out at Wiesbaden, Hamburg, and at the Baden races with great splendor; but the real sea-side season will not be in full sway till late in the fall.

I have, however, no reason to believe that our evening and morning attire will be less extravagant because the great display is postponed. On the contrary, now that Clichy has been done away with, our *petites dames* feel no compunction in drawing Oscar, Ernest, or Albert into inextricable clouds of Alencon or Chantilly lace, with just enough shimmer behind to make them look gorgeous. No prison for debtors is as solid a foundation to dress on as steel springs. French society is beginning to gather at Ems, in hopes that the King of Prussia will stop there longer than he intends, and that the Lionnet Brothers will sing Nadaud's song "When I was in Love," for many an evening to come; but those who prefer that part of their existence when they were not in love, wish the Lionnet Brothers would sing something else. Mad'lle de Murska is the great star of Ems. She sang there for Wienlaski, the violinist, on the 1st of August, and was covered with flowers. A new tenor, with a name which is one of the most efficacious remedies for a cold in one's head, Mr. Kouissarzewski, also delighted the Ems audience on the same occasion. No one will ever be able to call him back on account of the immediate sneezing which tickles everybody's fancy at the bare sight of the artist's name on the programme.

The prettiest dresses at this concert were white alpacas trimmed with white satin rouleaux and mossy white silk fringe or white jet. The King of Prussia much enjoyed the piece he had expressed a wish to see Jean Paul play; it is called, "Mr. Cauliflower Will be at Home on ——." The rest is never found out. Roars of laughter greeted the actors of this little comedy.

Theatricals remind me that we have just had a very absurd piece at the Gymnase; where, by-the-way, I noticed two very lovely toilets in the first tier of boxes; one was a white Algerian striped chalys, with a loose short jacket trimmed all round with artificial flowers, field poppies, and straw wheat ears. The same were in the wearer's ears and round a light tulle fanchon bonnet; also under the chin in the tulle strings. Nothing can be prettier or more becoming—the fashion is much adopted at matinees—flat violets look well on light lemon chambery, but the trimming is expensive, especially when long grass fringe hangs under the flower heading. It is a novelty I recommend all New York ladies to take into consideration. The other toilet was white taffeta covered with lace, which lace was worked with straw. This is one of the Marechale Randon's favorite toilets, and this has been often imitated.

But the piece is what your gentlemen readers are waiting for. As it is called *The White Necktie*, I may take possession of it in a fashionable letter: yet, why should I? A white necktie is one of the most solemn things instituted by nature to make a man look oracular.

The piece at the Gymnase shows us something less philosophical; a young man who, just as he is putting the last touch to his toilet before going to be married, finds he has no white necktie, and while he is waiting for one makes up his mind that he does not care a jot for his future wife, and having been delayed, will not marry at all. A fascinating little neighbor at this crisis brings in a white necktie, and begins to tie it round the infidel's neck with all the charm of tidy, dexterous womanhood. The traitor looks at himself in the glass, when the neatest possible bow peeps out between his two collar ends. Any reader, male or female, can fancy how he admired himself (men think their neckties are parts of themselves), and all at once he falls in love with the neighbor who has made him feel proud of his personal attractions. Yes, readers, and the end of the piece is, that he marries her—the wrong bride. I can thus relate the piece, but my pen refuses to relate how it was applauded; the Gymnase could do better than call such stuff adorable.

In one of my recent communications I informed your readers that the new style of headdress is denominated "chieu," or "frizzled pug." This infers the wavy clusters of hair now raised over the forehead, like hay. It may not be uninteresting to know that St. Chrysostom disapproved of the style. I do not doubt but that he would disapprove of a good deal more if he he could, nowadays; but it is a moral comfort to think that he took a great dislike to a certain woman named Eugraphia, because of the frizzled, pug way she had of doing her hair. There are few St. Chrysostoms in Parisian society; but, notwithstanding, the style is objectionable even to Asiatics; and, now we have the Viceroy back again, the plaits agreeable to Pharoah reappear. He has offered the Lady Mayoress of London a pearl brooch, surrounded with sixteen of the loveliest diamonds ever seen, from which hangs a star with pending pear pearls. The Emperor of Russia's present to the Empress is at the Exhibition. It is a small piece of furniture, a cabinet made of ebony with lapis doors, on which are carved fruits and flowers.

Another present exhibited is Madame Ratazzi's court train, the one she wore at the Duc d'Aoust's wedding. It is made of white poult, and is flounced with alencon, headed by rouleaux of white satin.

The Duke of Demidoff's block of malachite is worth seventy-five thousand francs. Mad'lle de Metternich's tan is made of pink mother-of-pearl and lace leaves over fawn silk. It is a perfect piece of art. The Queen of Portugal has bought antiques, fans and laces; the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, quantities of the finest embroidery; the Viceroy of Egypt a wonderful aigrette of diamonds. These are the items of conversation in the fashionable world.

As to the clothing worn we have still new variations on the old gamut. Dresses are short in the streets, and this will continue, not only through autumn, but through winter, when blue cloth and large buttons of the same are to be adopted. Marie Antoinette is the present type: the plan of bunching up robes behind, *ala* Benoiton, is a Marie Antoinette revival. This and the fichu are the novelties. Lawn will eventually take the place of muslin. Our grandmothers loved lawn because it is firmer than muslin and more economical in the end.

Fawn colored foulards are the great fashion, with brown bonnets and brown veils, green and white striped silk, with white alpaca jackets having no sleeves, as well as white silk robes with cerise flounces round the bottom, and wide sashes to match. For balls, crystal drops on tulle, with mother-o' pearl ornaments looking like opal, are the newest and most costly. The weather has been unusually cold and rainy, so that the lightest fabrics have been little seen for walking costumes. Sober foulards and greyish frog tints are getting the upper hand of light sultanes and goats' hair, and, like the fairy in the Arabian tale, we are all trying to hit on a color which is that of the weather.

Black is still, and will long be, a perfect mania—the more so now that it is worked with the loveliest flowers in all the natural shades. This work should be confined to the waistband, shoulder straps, and front widths.

One of the most curious wardrobes now talked of is that of the poet Beranger. A few greasy suits and a mattress are thought a good deal of by his admirers, and have been offered to the town of Paris, in memory of the popular song writer. I humbly think more of his verse than of his belongings, which are a little out of repair, and I do not know where it is safe for the town of Paris to keep them.

A good thing, told of the Queen of England's youngest daughter, Beatrice, is going around aristocratic circles. It appears she is tired of hearing of German princes, and when her sister, the Princess of Prussia, lately wrote to ask what she would like to have for a birth-day present, the youngest and most loved of all replied;—"Send me Bismark's head in a dish." The request must have startled her affectionate correspondent.

The Prince of Wales, I am assured, is writing a book.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fenian Convention at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—A national gathering of the Fenian Brotherhood assembled in Garrett's Hall at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon, pursuant to call. There were about six hundred delegates present from nearly every State in the Union, representing fully one thousand circles, who joined with the regularly organized Fenian Senate in a general Convention or Congress. The time of the Congress this afternoon will be entirely taken up with receiving and examining the credentials of delegates. The transaction of regular business will be commenced to-morrow morning, strictly with closed doors.

Among the more prominent members of the Order present are Colonel Roberts, President; Senators Gallagher, of Buffalo; Mehan, of New York; McQuirk, of Connecticut; O'Brien, of Rochester; Morrison, of Chicago; General Spear, of New York; Colonel O'Neill, of Iowa; Colonel Riley, of Illinois; and Michael Scanlon, District Senator, of Chicago. Garrett's Hall is handsomely decorated with Irish and American flags, and with portraits of prominent Irishmen—Emmett, Colonel Roberts, O'Neil, and others. The principal feature of the decoration is the British flag captured at the route of the 99th British Cavalry by twelve Fenians, at Freelysburg, Canada, during the Canadian invasion. As a general thing, the members of the Congress are a fine, intelligent looking set of men, very creditable, indeed, to the Brotherhood so far as appearances go.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE WALNUT *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with all of its splendid scenery, armor, banners, and dresses, will be presented for the twenty-second time.

On Saturday afternoon a grand matinee will be given for the accommodation of ladies and children. Heads of families should secure seats and tickets in advance.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE is beginning to show forth its beauties already. It will be one of the handsomest place of amusement in the country. The American will be opened for the season positively on the 14th instant, under the lesseeship of Mr. Robert Fox, who has retained Mr. James Pilgrim as Stage Manager. No wonder we have so much "progress" at this new establishment.

BLIND TOM AT CONCERT HALL.—With little or no knowledge of the true science and art of music, Tom is yet a perfect musician, surpassing in skill and execution our best and most experienced pianists. One feat performed by Tom baffles all explanation of a philosophical or theoretical character. One of the audience, unknown either to Tom or Tom's friends, steps upon the stage at the request of the manager, seats himself at the piano, and performs a lengthy and difficult piece of music, which Tom has never heard before. While he is doing this Tom is performing some antic, as if totally regardless of the music or the audience. The piece finished, however, Tom takes his place at the piano, and, from beginning to end, plays the same piece without missing a single note, having only heard it once.

ALF. BURNETT has been very successful at the Assembly Buildings. He never fails to amuse and instruct his audience. His wit and humor are delicate but pointed, and he is about the jolliest fellow in town. He is assisted by Miss Helen Nash, who is an accomplished reader.g

MR. EDWIN FORREST played "Virginius" at the Broadway, New York, on Monday evening, to an audience of twenty-five hundred persons.

EDWIN ADAMS is a great favorite just now in San Francisco.

MISS SUSAN DENIN has gone to Albany, where she will become a "manageress," it is said.

Martyrs to Carelessness.

If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. FRAGRANT SOZODONT, the world-renowned antiseptic dentrifice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

—A Kansas farmer has raised this year on 110 acres of land 6400 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of wheat, and 3500 bushels of potatoes, all of the value of $5435.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.	Leaves South Trenton.
Wedn'y, Sept. 4, 1·45 P. M.	Wedn'y, Sept. 4, 3·30 P. M.
Thursday, " 5, 6 A. M.	Thursday, " 5, 9·30 A. M.
Friday, " 6, 6·30 "	Friday, " 6, 10 "
Saturday, " 7, 7 "	Saturday, " 7, 10·30 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 4 4t

EXCURSION AROUND CHESTER ISLAND.—The new iron steamer EDWIN FORREST will make an excursion around Chester Island on THURSDAY, September 5, leaving Message's wharf at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at second pier above Arch street at 2½ o'clock, and Simpson & Neal's Dock at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare for the round trip, 30 cents. 1t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....30 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Choleric Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts. Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2msp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

67wtfm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

OUR FLAG IS THERE.

The Base Ball Match.

THE LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS

&c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Base Ball.

The Union Base Ball Club, of Lansingburg, N. Y., visited the White House this morning, but the President was too much engaged to give them an audience, and a formal introduction was postponed till to-morrow. This club will play the Nationals, of Washington, this afternoon, and it promises to be a well-contested game. Half the city is seized with the base-ball fever, and scarcely anything else is talked of to-day.

Presidential Visitors.

A large crowd of visitors was in attendance at the White House this morning, the majority being ladies, waiting for interviews with the President. General Steedman was awaiting an audience, and appears to be a daily visitor there.

The Second District.

General Canby having reached Charleston, General Sickles is expected to arrive in Washington in a few days, on his way to New York, and will meet with a warm reception from his friends here.

The Fifth District.

General Sheridan telegraphs this morning that his cypher telegraph operator has died of yellow fever. No name is given.

Private advices received here from New Orleans represent the fever raging there fearfully, the victims being principally Northeners unacclimated. Natives suffer very little.

Personal.

Hartman Bache, Colonel United States Army and Brevet Brigadier-General, has been placed on the retired list and granted leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Hon. Charles O'Neil arrived here this morning.

Our Flag.

Reports received at the Navy Department from commanders of naval vessels, show that our flag is being carried into the principal ports throughout the world. During the war our navy was principally engaged in home service, but since its conclusion, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, our ships have visited the most remote portions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and reports are daily received of the cruises of these vessels, some of which are very interesting, and show a universal desire on the part of the natives of those distant climes to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

Statement of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1867:—

Debt bearing Coin Interest:—		
Five per cent. Bonds.....	$198,431,350·00	
Six per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868.....	14,869,791·00	
Six per cent bonds, 1881.....	283,676,160·00	
Six per cent. 5-20 Bonds...	1,205,710,300·00	
Navy Pension Fund.....	13,000,000·00	
		$1,715,687,741·80
Debt bearing Currency Interest:—		
Six per cent. Bonds.....	$16,346·000 00	
Three-year Compound Interest Notes.....	91,512 350·00	
Three-year 7·30 Notes.....	400,786,025 00	
		508,644,355·00
Matured debt not presented for payment:—		
Compound Interest Notes matured July 18, June 10, and August 15, 1·67....	$12,672,730 00	
Bonds, Texas indemnity..	263,000·00	
Treasury Notes, acts July 17, 1861 and prior thereto	165,311·64	
Bonds, April 15, 1842.....	69·766·68	
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863.....	559,380·00	
Temporary Loan.....	5,279,185·55	
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	35,000·00	
		19,449,375·87
Debt bearing no Interest:—		
U. S. Notes.....	$365,164,844·00	
Fractional Currency.....	29,392,172·97	
Gold Certificates of Deposit.....	15,462,700·00	
		410,019,716·97
Total debt.....		$2,653,792,189·64
Amount in Treasury in Coin.....	$101,263,020·00	
Amount in Treasury in Currency.....	47,073,074·59	
		148,336,094·59
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury...		$2,505,456,095·05

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1867.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Fire in Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Sept. 4.—A destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. A brick block of three story buildings on west Front street was burned. They were owned and occupied as follows:—Mack & Gilchrist, grocers, building and stock valued at $32,000, loss $20,000; Decarn & Cannings, grocers and flour dealers, building and goods valued at $28,000, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000, building owned by A. B. Mermain, loss $8000, insurance $5000; building stored with hardware goods, owned by G. Kenyon & Smith. Their loss is $15,000, no insurance. The walls of the burning buildings in falling crushed two smaller buildings occupied as grocery stores. They were completely demolished.

The Southern Relief Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The final meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Relief Association, was held yesterday in this city. The total cash receipts have been $250,506; all of which has been expended. The number of bushels of corn purchased was 170,316. The contributions made in aid of the South have been nearly $8000,000, includin $578,000 expended by order of Congress through the Freedman's Bureau, under General Howard.

Shocking Railway Accident.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Three children, named Margaret Durgan, Mary Ann Reardon, and Alice Mustin, all under ten years of age, were killed yesterday afternoon, near Neponsett, while attempting to run across the track of the Old Colony Railroad, in front of an approaching train.

Fire in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—The steam tannery of C. Z. Cottrell, at Stanhope, Sussex county, N. J., was completely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $8000 to $10,000, with an insurance of $5000.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A Toronto despatch says that Alrich and Harvey, notorious counterfeiters, who escaped from Brooklyn prison last week, were arrested there to-day.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Scotia, for Liverpool to-day, took out $134,000 in gold.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111@111¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¾@108¾.
United States 10-40s, 109¾@109¾.
August 7·30s, 107¾@107¾.
June and July 7·30s, 107¾@107¾.

United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 75¾, firm.

The Democratic County Convention.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

The following ballots were subsequently taken for Register of Wills:—

	Fifth Ballot.	Sixth Ballot.
Leech	33	43
Ooze	38	33
Frits	38	51
Gallagher	23	31
Crawford	47	40
Sipes	22	Dropped.
Alexander	32	35
	233	236

The Trial of Major-General Custar.

From Leavenworth (Kan.) Conservative, Aug. 31.

Brevet Major-General Custar has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth for trial. It is reported that on his return to Fort Wallace, after his exhausting campaign of mid-summer, he learned that cholera was raging at Fort Harker, where his wife was staying during his absence. Of course exaggerated stories were afloat, although the truth was bad enough, and Custar, unable or unwilling to bear the suspense, left his command at Wallace, and proceeded to Harker as fast as jaded horse-flesh would bear him. The charge against him is for leaving his command at Fort Wallace and going to Harker without leave.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1800 City 6s, New	101¼	3 sh Mech Bk	32
$1000 do. New	101¼	43 sh Penna R	53½
$200 do. New	101¼	15 do	53⅝
2 sh Cam & Am	126	100 sh Phil & E	28⅝
6 do	126¼	25 sh N Central	43⅛
15 sh Leh V R	56¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101¼	4 sh Penna R	53½
$100 do. New	101¼	10 do	53½
$200 do. New	101	20 do	53½
$3000 do. New	101¼	7 sh Leh N stk	46¾
4 sh Cam & Am	126¾	35 sh Leh V R	57

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS.

PREVIOUS TO THE OPENING

OF OUR NEW

FALL AND WINTER STYLES,

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1,

We propose to close out the whole of our

SURPLUS STOCK

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL PRICES, THUS:

250 CLOAKS AT $5, FORMERLY $12 TO $18.

250 CLOAKS AT $7, FORMERLY $14 TO $20.

250 CLOAKS AT $10, FORMERLY $18 TO $24.

OPERA CLOAKS,
MATINEE CLOAKS,
BREAKFAST CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,

At a corresponding reduction from former prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

9 3 3t4p NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls. Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. B. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call your attention to his LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

All of which having been bought ENTIRELY FOR CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Our assortment will include

SILKS, BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY,
PIM BROS.'S IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH REPS,
PLAID CREPE CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LUPIN'S BEST PARIS MERINOES,
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

And every variety of Seasonable Dress Goods.

MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
JOUVIN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TOGETHER WITH OUR USUAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Daily additions to our assortment will be made throughout the season. 22 wsmtmrp

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND,

THREE CASES OF PIM BROS'.

CELEBRATED

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW AND STAPLE SHADES OF COLORS [9 4 wfmstrp

Selected and Ordered by Ourselves.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, &c. Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 23 E. R. LEE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WEIGH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

The Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

September 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [8 31 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

September 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 31 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,

September 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [8 31 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 3 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,

September 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 4 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE-TONED PIANO-FORTE, IRON CHESTS, REFRIGERATORS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an excellent assortment of furniture, handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered in hair cloth and green reps; superior library suite, covered in green reps; handsome walnut chamber furniture, carpets, etc. etc.

BILLIARD TABLES.

Two superior rosewood billiard tables (carom and pockets), marble beds, complete. [9 3 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, including elegant parlor suits in plush and reps; walnut chamber suits; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; Brussels and ingrain carpets; wardrobes; spring and hair mattresses; dining-room furniture, etc.

PIANO-FORTES.—One rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by Bacon & Raven; one do. do. by McCammon & Co.

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS.
On Friday Morning,

At the auction store, will be sold one case of amputating instruments, cost $110. [9 4 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 1m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
8 4mwfrp